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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY  
THE BRIGHT MATCHES ARE SANKEY'S.

JOHN SANKEY'S  
PHILLIPS & SON'S  
DANDELION COFFEE

Contains 3 times the strength of ordinary Coffee.

For Liver and Indigestion.

Be sure you ask for PHILLIPS', Yellow Label, as there are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

CREWE FRIENDLY  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

ILLUSTRATED

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1893:

CONTAINING A VARIETY OF CO-OPERATIVE, GENERAL, AND  
USEFUL INFORMATION FOR ALL CLASSES.

HH  
8CR  
TAYLOR BRO'S

Pure Condensed COCOA.  
Mustard and Chicory.  
LONDON.

Ask for them at your Stores.

25  
"SPARKLESS" & "BRILLIANT STAR" MATCHES.

# HEALTH SOAP

STANDS HIGHEST IN THE  
PUBLIC ESTIMATION.

FAR AND AWAY THE  
**BEST**  
For the **TOILET**  
In the **NURSERY**  
In the **LAUNDRY**

## ALWAYS USE HEALTH SOAP POWDER

GOES TWICE AS FAR AS ORDINARY DRY SOAP.  
CLEANSES. BLEACHES. DISINFECTS.

*Ask for these Specialities at your Store. Samples  
sent to Stores on application.*

**HAND BORING MACHINES**  
FOR ROCK AND COAL.  
**PICKS & SHOVELS & HAMMERS.**  
AND ALL MINING TOOLS.  
**THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO. LD.**  
**SHEFFIELD**

**UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.**  
**SO SAFE AND SURE.**

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S  
COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout  
the world, in any country that can be  
named, you will find them largely sold.  
There is absolutely no remedy that is so  
speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure,  
and yet the most delicate can take them.  
One Lozenge gives ease.

Sold everywhere, in 1/1½ tins.

TO GET RID OF  
**WORMS IN CHILDREN,**  
USE  
**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.**

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in  
appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable  
method of administering the only Certain Remedy  
for **Intestinal or Thread Worms.** It is a per-  
fectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially  
adapted for Children.

Sold in Tins, 1/1½ each, or free by Post,  
15 Stamps, from

**KEATING, Chemist, Bride Lane, LONDON.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

**CHLORODYNE.**



**COUGHS, COLDS,  
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**

**CHLORODYNE.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD STATED PUBLICLY in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**

**CHLORODYNE** is a LIQUID MEDICINE which ASSUAGES PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the NERVOUS SYSTEM when exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**

**CHLORODYNE** rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

**Greatest Specific  
for CHOLERA,  
DYSENTERY,  
DIARRHŒA.**

**THE MEDICAL BOARD of HEALTH, LONDON, REPORTS** that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

**DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:**—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME of DIARRHŒA."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
**CHLORODYNE** is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

**Neuralgia, Gout,  
CANCER,  
TOOTHACHE,  
RHEUMATISM.**

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the Name of the Inventor,  
**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.**

*Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.*

**SOLE MANUFACTURER: J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.**

ESTABLISHED 1816.

The UNITED ALKALI COMPANY Ltd.  
**(HAZLEHURST'S WORKS)**  
 RUNCORN, CHESHIRE.

# HAZLEHURST'S Pure Unadulterated Soaps.

SEVENTY YEARS' UNRIVALLED REPUTATION.**SPECIALITIES:**

BEST WAX.  
 TALLOW CROWN.  
 X PALE.  
 RUNCORN CROWN.

PEARL HONEY (Scented Tablets).  
 PURE SKIN SOAP Do.  
 ROYAL WAX PALE (Plain Tablets).  
 ANCHOR BLUE MOTTLED.

CASHMERE, MARVEL CLEANSER,  
 AND THEIR FAMOUS

# SUN SOAP

ASK FOR OUR  
 ALBION PARAFFINE SOAP  
 A TRUE LABOUR SAVER.

**Pure "Cold Water," Castile Soaps,**  
 And all kinds of Plain and Scented Tablets.

Sold by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Balloon Street, Manchester.

Ask for Hazlehurst's Pure Soaps.

TRY ALSO OUR  
**STAG'S HEAD PURE LARD,**

In all kinds of Packages. "Tablets" are a very handy shape.

# MARGERISON'S

EXQUISITE

**TOILET SOAPS,**  
**PRESTON.**

These Soaps must not be confounded with ordinary Toilet Soaps. They contain no excess of Alkali, no Silicate of Soda, no Resin. They are made from the Finest White Tallow Soap, and all the moisture possible has been dried out of them. The Colours are perfectly harmless, and the Perfumes of the choicest description. The only Toilet Soaps like them are made in France, and cost double our price. They neither shrink nor warp, and people who buy them once will continue to do so.

SAMPLES SENT TO STORES ON APPLICATION.

Sold by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AND PROPERTY  
IN THE

**Co-operative Insurance Company Limited.**

*Established 1867.*

CHIEF OFFICE: CITY BUILDINGS, CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER.

**LIFE POLICIES** issued for £25, £50, £75, £100, and upwards,  
payable at Death or for Old Age.

**FIRE POLICIES** issued on nearly every description of Property.

Unquestionable Security. Low Premiums. Prompt Settlements.

An Agency established in connection with nearly every Society. Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

FOR EVERY-DAY USE.

**MCDUGALL'S**

No Barm or Baking Powder  
required.

PATENT

**SELF-RAISING FLOUR**

**For Pastry, Pies, Puddings, and Bread.**

BARON LIEBIG in a letter says:—"I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts  
which science has made to mankind."

**CITY FLOUR MILLS, MANCHESTER.**

# THE "DIAMOND" OIL BLACKING

Is specially prepared for the people, recommending itself. It has been acknowledged for years the best kind for preserving and imparting to leather a brilliant jet black polish. It has numerous imitators, but continues to outshine them all.

Ask for the original, and see you get it.



## W. BERRY,

MANCHESTER.



# CREWE FRIENDLY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

## Officers :

MR. WM. URQUHART, CHAIRMAN.  
„ W. WATTS, VICE-CHAIRMAN.  
„ J. WALMSLEY, TREASURER.  
„ W. SLADEN, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

## Committee :

MR. J. HEPTINSTALL.	MR. THOS. DARLING.	MR. ROBT. HEWITT.
„ JOHN SPOKES.	„ ROBT. STEELE.	„ JER. JONES.
„ DAVID CROWE.	„ MILES PARKES.	„ WM. CHESHIRE.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MAYWHORT.

## NOTICE.

At the last General Quarterly Meeting it was resolved—"That, at the end of the present year, the Clubs and Savings Bank business of this Society shall be conducted by a staff of officials, in a department formed for the purpose, and open for the transaction of business during the ordinary business hours of the Society, subject to such regulations as the Committee may decide, and as the efficient working of the department may require."

This resolution having been confirmed at a Special General Meeting held on November 29th, the Committee of Management hereby give notice that after the 24th December no Club or Savings Bank business whatever will be transacted by the present secretaries. All applications for new Club orders must be made at the Society's Office. No contributions will be received after December 24th until January 3rd, so as to permit of the existing Clubs being wound up. On and after January 3rd all Club and Savings Bank business will be transacted at the Society's Office.

It is particularly requested that all members who can will make an effort to transact their business with the Clubs and Savings Bank during the earlier part of the week, so as to avoid congestion on Fridays and Saturdays.

Club payments may also be made at any time at any of the Society's Branch Stores.

On and after December 27th the hours of business in the Office will be as follows:—Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 a.m. to 12 noon; Fridays, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

December 13th, 1892.

W. SLADEN, SECRETARY.

## TO OUR READERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is again our pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the continued maintenance of the rapid progress which has for so long characterised the operations of our flourishing Society, and it is a most gratifying feature to note that the progress has been as uniform in its nature as it has been rapid. From a comparison of the tabulated statement herewith it will be readily observed that for the last five years each year's advancement in the Society's business shows a uniform rate of increase averaging little short of twenty thousand pounds.

The business of the past year ending September 24th, 1892, amounts to the handsome figure of £225,053. 7s. 0½d., an increase on 1891 of £19,299. 15s. 8½d., or an average weekly increase of £371. 18s. 4d.

The Profits on trade for the year amount to £32,442. 6s. 8d., and with Share Interest amounting to £5,008. 7s. 2d. represent a total gain of £37,450. 13s. 10d.

The Expenses of distribution amount to £10,936. 10s. 9d., or £4. 17s. 6½d. per cent on trade.

The Share Capital amounts to £106,948. 2s. 1d., or £10,645. 10s. 5d. more than at the same time last year.

The members now number 5,257, or 366 more than last year.

The year's expenditure on Fixed Stock Account amounts to £3,616. 14s. 7½d., and the amount applied to Depreciation £1,648. 14s. 8½d. The present value of the Society's Assets is £34,193. 15s. 1½d., and the total Depreciation since the formation of the Society amounts to £17,345. 17s. 2½d.

During the year we have erected a new Cart-shed, with a spacious Workshop over it; a new Boiler-house and Smoke stack in the Central yard, and a new Branch and two Dwelling-Houses off Edleston Road.

We would respectfully invite members' attention to the new arrangements for conducting the Club and Savings Bank business of the Society. We are preparing suitable office accommodation for this branch of our business, and would respectfully reiterate our request that members will make an effort to do their business with this department as early in the week as possible, and thereby administer to their own convenience and also facilitate the efficient and economical working of the department.

Wishing you all the Compliments of the Season,

We are, respectfully yours,

THE COMMITTEE.

# Statement of Business done and Profits realised; together with the Amount of Capital and Number of Members at the end of each year, from 1852 to the present time.

Date.	Amount of Business.		Amount of Net Profit.		Amount of Capital.		Expenses per cent.		Net Profit per cent.		No. of Members.	Amount of Property, and Fixed Stock.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.		£	s.
1853....	3,793	16	132	13	456	14	3	1	3	9	112		d.
4.....	7,636	17	317	3	79	17	4	17	0	0	174		0
5.....	9,724	1	491	19	962	10	2	16	0	0	194		0
6.....	10,249	4	515	17	922	12	3	0	2	0	203		0
7.....	13,022	6	605	18	1,254	11	2	15	0	6	348		0
8.....	17,424	8	901	9	1,555	10 <sup>1</sup>	2	10	6	8	401	104	13
9.....	20,817	19	1,516	12	1,920	0	2	10	3	5	491	91	12
1860....	27,755	18	2,094	16	2,042	8	2	11	7	2	516	441	19
1.....	27,101	3	2,549	11	2,491	17	2	10	8	9	529	93	9
2.....	28,766	17	3,134	13	2,995	6	2	12	1	0	578	670	15
3.....	40,471	1	4,784	18	4,103	16	3	13	4	10	740	747	11
4.....	37,912	9	5,062	14	4,467	17	2	14	4	0	805	805	5
5.....	36,494	8	3,814	9	4,940	15	2	10	7	0	833	833	0
6.....	37,971	6	4,796	6	5,544	15	2	12	0	0	689	1,067	12
7.....	38,615	7	4,139	15	7,700	7	2	9	19	10	675	2,206	6
8.....	42,502	8	4,333	17	9,403	7	2	19	4	4	745	3,941	11
9.....	45,504	15	4,738	10	11,569	3	2	17	9	0	818	5,146	1
1870....	43,639	7	4,442	2	12,209	6	2	19	4	9	931	6,000	2
1.....	43,863	2	4,572	18	12,607	8	2	19	7	7	889	6,614	5
2.....	46,695	6	4,972	18	12,607	8	2	19	8	5	903	6,448	18
3.....	61,153	18	6,211	17	12,818	12	3	18	12	11	1161	6,531	19
4.....	68,615	4	7,013	0	15,047	10	3	0	3	1	1250	9,170	7
5.....	74,399	8	7,672	1	17,327	17	3	3	4	5	1362	9,510	7
6.....	82,674	12	9,282	18	18,841	14	3	0	6	2	1526	12,500	8
7.....	100,956	2	12,338	0	21,695	5	4	18	0	0	1850	12,195	4
8.....	105,178	6	13,833	11	26,717	8	4	11	9	0	2033	14,211	15
9.....	95,078	19	12,390	3	28,250	13	4	0	5	0	1871	14,061	13
1880....	106,391	8	12,690	16	27,923	15	4	11	16	10	2050	14,254	15
1.....	118,306	9	16,452	3	33,203	7	4	1	8	0	2329	16,186	7
2.....	118,442	9	16,959	0	37,710	14	4	0	8	4	2367	17,541	18
3.....	126,031	17	18,331	7	37,948	2	4	5	4	0	2614	18,063	0
4.....	132,374	16	19,775	9	42,436	10	4	8	2	3	2879	18,602	9
5.....	131,291	7	21,315	7	47,871	4	4	7	1	1	3021	19,647	8
6.....	130,530	15	18,317	9	51,146	19	4	12	9	0	3133	19,181	11
7.....	142,642	5	20,331	8	56,073	8	4	8	10	11	3319	20,138	2
8.....	164,976	17	23,206	16	60,741	7	4	12	5	2	3537	23,536	7
9.....	184,293	13	26,195	8	69,392	1	4	11	1	5	4054	25,065	12
1890....	205,753	11	29,303	10	84,167	3	4	15	4	7	4416	28,246	9
1.....	205,753	11	29,303	10	96,302	18	4	13	4	5	4891	32,225	15
2.....	225,053	7	32,442	6	106,948	2	4	17	8	0	5257	34,193	15

3 qrs.

# BALANCE SHEET from September 27th, 1891, to September 26th, 1892.

Dr.	CASH ACCOUNT.		Cr.		
To Cash Received—	£	s. d.	By Cash Paid—	£	s. d.
Central .....	75073	16 8	Goods .....	187439	5 7
No. 1 Branch .....	30587	5 3	Expenses .....	2926	6 7
No. 2 Branch .....	24966	8 10	Wages .....	5358	15 1
No. 3 Branch .....	11493	19 5	Fixed Stock .....	3196	17 1
No. 4 Branch .....	19792	7 7	Contingent.....	132	2 0
No. 5 Branch .....	19886	1 10	Mortgage Loans .....	3720	0 0
No. 6 Branch .....	12817	10 10	Shares .....	21709	7 7
No. 7 Branch .....	5978	0 5	Penny Bank withdrawals ....	1516	14 11
No. 8 Branch .....	10517	12 3	Dividends and Interest .....	36379	2 4
No. 9 Branch .....	6361	5 6			
No. 10 Branch .....	4946	8 0			
Hides, &c. ....	1438	17 8			
	223859	14 3			
„ Shares.....	32354	18 0			
„ Loans .....	58	0 5			
„ Registration .....	303	12 0			
„ Rules .....	9	17 6			
„ Share Books .....	6	17 0			
„ Penny Bank Deposits .....	1535	18 5			
„ Club Stationery .....	27	6 3			
„ Mortgage Repayments .....	1416	19 11			
„ „ Interest .....	846	16 11			
„ Rents .....	934	7 6			
„ Insurance Premiums .....	11	14 8			
„ „ Commission.....	6	9 5			
„ Fixed Stock .....	36	3 2			
„ Nominations .....	0	1 6			
„ Bank Interest .....	0	8 0			
„ Forfeited „ .....	78	10 9			
„ Penny Bank Stationery.....	3	10 0			
„ Sundries .....	0	4 8			
„ Interest and Bonus:—					
L. and Y. Productive Society ..	100	0 0			
Printing .....	20	11 0			
Sowerby Bridge .....	112	0 6			
Thomson and Sons .....	7	12 6			
Hebden Bridge Fustian Society	38	19 0			
Leicester Hosiery .....	5	10 0			
Rylands and Sons .....	234	0 0			
Club Contingent .....	16	8 7			
Dudley Bucket Society .....	0	15 0			
Airedale Society .....	64	19 1			
Survey Fees .....	4	12 6			
Share Balances.....	17	19 9			
	262114	18 3			
„ Bank Balance, Sept. 26th, 1891..	5256	15 8½	Cash Balance .....	4993	2 9½
	£267371	13 11½		£267371	13 11½

Dr.	PROFIT AND DIVIDEND ACCOUNT.				Cr.				
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Balance Profit 1st Quarter.....	8550	0	6		By Dividend & Interest 1st Quarter	9504	9	4	
" " 2nd " .....	7947	4	10		" " " 2nd "	9105	11	3	
" " 3rd " .....	8140	1	2		" " " 3rd "	9286	0	1	
" " 4th " .....	7803	8	2		" " " 4th "	8985	12	5	
" Share Interest 1st " .....	1211	9	6		" Balances to Contingent Fund ....	208	8	4	
" " 2nd " .....	1241	6	3		" " to Depreciation " ....	358	8	5	
" " 3rd " .....	1267	9	2						
" " 4th " .....	1287	10	3						
	£37448	9	10			£37448	9	10	

# GENERAL STATEMENT.

	£	s.	d.
To Share Capital and Interest due	108235	12	4
„ Loan „ „	677	0	0
„ Penny Bank Deposits and Interest due	3221	11	1
„ Contingent Fund & Interest due..	5886	18	5
„ Cash Owing for Goods	2762	6	0½
„ „ Expenses	73	13	0
„ „ Wages.....	127	4	0

Balance—Profit .....32440 14 8

£155424 16 6½

	£	s.	d.
By Stock of Goods .....	22253	6	10½
„ SHARES :—			
Co-op. Wholesale Society.....	4000	0	0
L. & Y. Productive Society ....	20	0	0
Sowerby Bridge Flour Society..	100	0	0
Star Corn Mill .....	2835	15	6
Rochdale Corn Mill .....	57	12	2
Macclesfield Silk Society .....	50	0	0
Paisley Manufac. „ .....	181	6	8
Interest .....	10	12	2
Dividend.....	8	11	1
Hebden Bridge Fus. Society....	21	0	0
Eccles & Patricroft „ .....	68	12	3
Co-op. Printing „ .....	202	0	0
„ Newspaper „ .....	10	0	0
„ Insurance Co. ....	60	0	0
Leicester Hosiery Society.....	300	0	0
W. Thomson and Sons .....	100	0	0
Airedale Co-operative Society..	50	0	0
Assington Agricultural „ ..	50	0	0
Leek Silk Twist Society.....	50	0	0
Coventry Watch „ .....	14	3	0
Interest .....	0	7	0
Dudley Bucket & Fender Socy..	10	0	0
Nantwich Boot & Shoe „ ..	10	0	0

## „ LOANS :—

Leicester Hosiery Society.....	295	19	8
Share Interest .....	7	10	0
Loan „ .....	7	7	6
Dividend.....	3	0	0
Airedale Manufac. Society ....	88	9	8
Leek Silk Twist „ ....	46	12	6
Share Interest .....	2	10	0
Loan „ .....	1	3	3
Dividend.....	1	5	0
L. & Y. Productive Society....	2000	0	0
Eccles and Patricroft „ ....	126	14	6
Interest .....	2	10	5
Co-op. Wholesale Society ....	13343	12	0
Share Interest .....	50	0	0
Loan „ .....	134	3	2
Dividend.....	109	13	2
„ Mortgage Loans .....	19005	0	0
„ Investment—Rylands & Sons....	6000	0	0
„ Stock of Stationery.....	159	10	8
„ „ Timber .....	57	4	9
„ Rents due .....	89	12	2
„ Mortgage Interest due .....	51	5	8
„ Interest due from Rylands & Sons	58	10	0
„ Buildings and Fixed Stock .....	34193	15	1½
„ Cash Owing by Members .....	12782	14	4
„ „ Clubs.....	6713	0	0
„ Cash Balance .....	4993	2	9½
„ Dec., Mar., & June Profits divided..	24637	6	6

£155424 16 6½

*Fellow-Members,*

*Having examined all books, bills, vouchers, &c., relating to the above accounts, we have much pleasure in certifying to the correctness of the same.*

FREDERICK PHILLIPS,  
HENRY SMITH,  
JOSEPH NEWTON,  
THOMAS BELLIS, } AUDITORS.

## PLACES OF BUSINESS.

CENTRAL PREMISES . . . . . Market Street.

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| No. 1 BRANCH, Mill Street.        | No. 6 BRANCH, Coppenhall.  |
| No. 2 BRANCH, West Street.        | No. 7 BRANCH, Willaston.   |
| No. 3 BRANCH, Earle Street.       | No. 8 BRANCH, Gresty Road. |
| No. 4 BRANCH, Wistaston New Road. | No. 9 BRANCH, Haslington.  |
| No. 5 BRANCH, West Street West.   | No. 10 BRANCH, Shavington. |

COAL BUSINESS, The Wharf, Cobden Street.

Open every morning in the week at Eight o'clock. Close on Monday and Tuesday at Seven o'clock p.m.; on Wednesday at Twelve; on Fridays at half-past Eight; and on Thursday and Saturday at Eight o'clock. The shops are wholly closed on Christmas Day and the day following; on Good Friday; Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week; the Annual Trip Day; and the Railway Company's Trip Saturday; subject to such alterations as may be found expedient.

Members are admitted at any time on application to the Secretary, subject to the approval of the Committee.

## MEMBERS' QUARTERLY SETTLEMENTS:

Wednesday, March 15th.  
,, June 14th.

Wednesday, September 13th.  
,, December 13th.

## QUARTERLY STOCKTAKINGS AND LAST DAYS FOR NOMINATIONS:

Saturday, March 25th.  
,, June 24th.

Saturday, September 23rd.  
,, December 23rd.

## QUARTERLY MEETINGS:

Wednesday, April 12th.  
Tuesday, July 11th.

Wednesday, October 11th.  
,, January 16th, 1894.

## DEPARTMENTS.

Grocery, Drapery, Millinery, Tailoring, Furniture, Ironmongery, Glass and China, Earthenware, Butchery, Boots, Clogs, Coals, Ready-made Clothes, Dress-making, Pork Butchery, Jewellery, and Fish.

We have also made arrangements with the following tradesmen to serve our Members with goods, on which the Society will pay dividends:—

PIANOFORTES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: Messrs. Sewell and Sewell, London; Mr. Smith, Oak Street.

DENTISTRY: Mr. O. Ormrod, Oak Street.



MR. J. T. W. MITCHELL,

PRESIDENT ON THE FIRST DAY, ROCHDALE CONGRESS.

*See page 6.]*

## THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Andrina Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, born May 24, 1819; mar. Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.  
 Maria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; mar. Jan. 25, 1858, to the Prince Imperial of Germany, afterwards (1888) Frederick III., deceased. Issue living—Two sons and four daughters.  
 Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; mar. March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, b. Dec. 1, 1844.  
 Issue—Albert Victor Christian Edward, b. Jan. 8, 1864, died January 14, 1892;  
 George Frederick Ernest Albert, b. June 3, 1865;  
 Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, b. Feb. 20, 1867;  
 Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, b. July 6, 1868;  
 Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, b. Nov. 26, 1869;  
 Alexander John Charles Albert, b. April 6, 1871, d. April 7, 1871.  
 Alice Maud Mary, b. Ap. 25, 1843; mar. July 1, 1862, to Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue living—One son and four daughters.  
 Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, b. Aug. 6, 1844; mar. Jan. 23, 1874, to Prncs. Marie of Russia. Issue living—One son and four daughters.  
 Helena Augusta Victoria, b. May 25, 1846; mar. July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Issue living—Two sons and two daughters.  
 Louise Caroline Alberta, b. March 18, 1848; mar. March 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.  
 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught 1879, to Louise Margaret, Princess of Prussia and Strathern, b. May 1, 1850; mar. March 13, Issue living—One son and two daughters.  
 Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; mar. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont; died at Cannes, Mar. 28, 1884. Issue—One son and one daughter.  
 Beatrice Mary Viêt. Feodora, born April 14, 1857; mar. July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Issue—Three sons and one daughter.

## INCOMES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty the Queen.....	£560,203
Prince and Princess of Wales .....	116,761
Prince Alfred .....	27,755
Prince Arthur .....	29,000
Princess Royal.....	8,040
Princess Helena.....	6,000
Princess Louise .....	6,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg). ..	6,000
Duchess of Albany.....	6,000

## THE MINISTRY.

## THE CABINET.

Prime Minister, Lord Privy Seal, and First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.  
 Lord Chancellor—Lord Herschell.  
 Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Wm. Harcourt.  
 Foreign Secretary—Earl Rosebery.  
 Home Secretary—Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, q.c.  
 Colonial Secretary—Marquis of Ripon  
 War Secretary—Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman  
 Secretary for India and President of Council—Earl Kimberley.  
 Chief Sec. for Scotland—Sir George Trevelyan.  
 First Lord of Admiralty—Earl Spencer.  
 Chief Sec. for Ireland—Rt. Hon. John Morley.  
 Chanc. Duchy Lancaster—Rt. Hon. James Bryce.  
 Pres. Board of Trade—Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella.  
 Pres. Local Govt. Board—Rt. Hon. Henry Fowler.  
 Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley.  
 Chief Com. of Works—Rt. Hon. J. Shaw-Lefevre.  
 Vice-Pres. of Council—Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland.  
 Pres. Board of Agriculture—Mr. Herbert Gardner.  
 Lord-Lieut. of Ireland—Lord Houghton.  
 Attorney-General—Sir C. Russell.  
 Solicitor-General—Mr. J. Rigby.  
 Financial Sec. to Treas.—Rt. Hon. J. T. Hibbert.  
 Political Sec. to Treasury—Mr. E. Marjoribanks.  
 Junior Lords of Treasury—Mr. R. W. Causton, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur.  
 Paymaster-General—Mr. Seale-Hayne.  
 Lord Advocate Scotland—Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour.  
 Lord Justice General—Rt. Hon. J. P. B. Robertson.  
 Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland—Mr. A. Asher.  
 Lord Chancel. of Ireland—Mr. Samuel Walker.  
 Attorney-Gen. for Ireland—The Macdermott.  
 Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland—Serjeant Hemphill.  
 Com. of Forces in Ireland—Lieut.-General Lord Wolseley.  
 Under Sec. Home Dep.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone.  
 Under Sec. Foreign Affairs—Sir Edward Grey.  
 Under Sec. for Colonies—Mr. Sydney Buxton.  
 Under Sec. for War—Lord Sandhurst.  
 Under Sec. for India—Mr. G. W. E. Russell.  
 Under Sec. Ireland—Sir West Ridgway, K.C.B.  
 Under Sec. for Scotland—Col. Sir Scot Moncrief.  
 Finan. Sec. War Office—Mr. W. Woodall.  
 Sec. to the Admiralty—Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.  
 Civil Lord of Admiralty.—Mr. E. Robertson.  
 Sec. Board of Trade—Mr. Thomas Burt.  
 Sec. to the Local Govt. Board—Sir Walter Foster  
 Lord Chamberlain—Lord Carrington.  
 Speaker, House of Commons—Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel.  
 Chairman of Committees—Rt. Hon. L. Courtney.

Harrison AC 901.41 m.



TRESCO, SCILLY ISLES.

## January.

### Phases of the Moon.

- Full Moon.... 2nd .. 1 41 p.m.  
 ☾ Last Quarter .. 9th .. 10 28 p.m.  
 ● New Moon.... 18th .. 1 28 a.m.  
 ☽ First Quarter 25th .. 6 27 a.m.

### The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1	S	1st Sun. aft. Christmas	8	8	4	0
2	M	Scottish W'sale decided upon, '68	8	8	4	1
3	Th	W. H. Ainsworth, novelist, d., '82	8	8	4	2
4	W	Commonwealth began, 1649	8	8	4	3
5	Th	Cornish Bank closed, 1879	8	8	4	4
6	F	Epiphany	8	7	4	6
7	S	Earl Kimberley born, 1826	8	7	4	7
8	S	1st Sunday aft. Epiphany	8	7	4	8
9	M	Napoleon III. died, 1873	8	6	4	9
10	Th	Penny postage commenced, 1840	8	6	4	10
11	W	Hilary Law Sittings begin	8	5	4	11
12	Th	Cromwell made Protector, 1653	8	4	4	13
13	F	Crumpsall Works purchsd., 1873	8	3	4	14
14	S	Duke of Clarence d., '92; aged 28	8	2	4	16
15	S	2nd Sun. after Epiphany	8	2	4	18
16	M	M. Godin, of Guise, died, 1888	8	1	4	19
17	Th	St. Anthony	8	0	4	21
18	W	German Empire proclaimed, '71	7	59	4	22
19	Th	James Watt born, 1796	7	58	4	24
20	F	First English Parliament, 1265	7	57	4	26
21	S	Cleopatra's needle arrived, 1878	7	56	4	27
22	S	3rd Sun. after Epiphany	7	55	4	29
23	M	William Pitt died, 1806	7	54	4	31
24	Th	Dynamite outrage (Lond.), 1885	7	53	4	33
25	W	Robert Burns born, 1759	7	51	4	35
26	Th	Ernest Jones died, 1869	7	50	4	37
27	F	German Emp. Wm. II. b., 1859	7	47	4	39
28	S	Capitulation of Paris, 1871	7	46	4	40
29	S	Septuagesima Sunday	7	45	4	41
30	M	[First Reform. Parliamt., 1833	7	44	4	43
31	Th	The Ashantees defeated, 1874	7	43	4	45

## February.

### Phases of the Moon.

- Full Moon .... 1st .. 2 11 a.m.  
 ☾ Last Quarter .. 8th .. 8 12 p.m.  
 ● New Moon.... 16th .. 4 17 p.m.  
 ☽ First Quarter 23rd .. 2 14 p.m.

### The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1	W	George Cruikshank died, 1878	7	41	4	47
2	Th	Tralee Branch C.W.S. opd., '74	7	40	4	49
3	F	Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830	7	38	4	50
4	S	Holmfirth flood, 1852	7	36	4	52
5	S	Sexagesima Sunday	7	34	4	54
6	M	Henry Irving, actor, born, 1838	7	32	4	56
7	Th	Charles Dickens born, 1812	7	30	4	58
8	W	Mary, Q. of Scots, b'headed, 1587	7	29	5	0
9	Th	Victor Emanuel died, 1878	7	27	5	2
10	F	Queen Victoria married, 1840	7	26	5	4
11	S	T. A. Edison born, 1847	7	24	5	5
12	S	Quinquagesima Sunday	7	22	5	7
13	M	Lord Randolph Churchill b., 1849	7	20	5	9
14	Th	Shrove Tuesday	7	18	5	11
15	W	Ash Wednesday	7	16	5	13
16	Th	Lindley Murray died, 1826	7	14	5	14
17	F	Liverpool bread riots, 1855	7	12	5	16
18	S	Martin Luther died, 1546	7	10	5	18
19	S	1st Sunday in Lent	7	8	5	20
20	M	Joseph Hume died, 1855 [1876	7	7	5	21
21	Th	New York Branch, C.W.S., op.	7	5	5	23
22	W	"Pioneer" launched, 1879	7	3	5	25
23	Th	French Revolution, 1848	7	1	5	27
24	F	Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848	6	59	5	29
25	S	Kilmarnock Branch (Scot.) opd.,	6	56	5	30
26	S	2nd Sunday in Lent [1878	6	54	5	32
27	M	Corn Laws abolished, 1849	6	52	5	34
28	Th	Tichborne trial ended, 1874	6	50	5	36

## OUR PICTURES.

### TRESCO, SCILLY ISLES.—p. 3.

Twenty-five miles beyond the Lands End, in the mighty whirl of waters caused by the parting of the Atlantic ocean current at the extreme end of Cornwall, lies the group of granite rocks known as the Scilly Isles. It is probable that they were once part of the mainland. The circumference of the whole group is about 30 miles. The larger islets, St. Mary's, Treco, St. Agnes, St. Martin, and Bryher, if not Samson, are sufficiently inhabited and cultivated, for much good soil lies in the hollows between hills, and the climate is deliciously soft; here grows the myrtle to a tall bush; here do the geranium, the fuchsia, and many another delicate and splendid flower thrive and blossom in the open garden without particular care, thanks to the genial atmosphere that arises from the warm Gulf Stream. On Treco Island is the residence of the landed proprietor who holds his dominion as perpetual lessee from the Duchy of Cornwall.

★ ★

### THE BRIDGE, DERBY.—p. 5.

The town of Derby, although presenting no very striking features to the traveller, is pleasantly situated on a plain on the banks of the Derwent, from which rise gently undulating hills, particularly towards the west. The Peak with which the county town is so often associated is, however, a great attraction to the traveller, and tourists may be met with in large numbers during the summer season. Derby has some importance in the fact that it is the headquarters of the Midland Railway Company, who employ some thousands of work-people in the various departments. The town dates back to the Danes, and prior to the Norman Conquest it is stated to have had 243 burgesses. It has had its stirring experiences, too, in mediæval times. In 1745, Prince Charles Edward occupied the town with a force of 5,000 men, but after levying a contribution of some £3,000, he eventually departed. The co-operative society, whose central premises are in Albert Street, numbers some 8,000 members, and is in a very flourishing condition.

★ ★

### LANCASTER.—p. 8.

Our view of this interesting old county town is taken from the bridge which spans the river below the Midland Railway Station, and from which the chief points of interest—the castle and the church—can be seen. It will scarcely be credited that "once upon a time" Lancaster ranked higher as a seaport than Liverpool itself, though now there is little or no shipping. But whilst its former importance as a port has completely faded away, Lancaster is a flourishing town owing to new sources of business having sprung up. Its situation is excellent, and, as our little picture will show, it is not without pretensions to the picturesque. The castle crowns the hill on the side of which the town is built, and commands an extensive view. Across the plains of the river Lune may be seen the glitter of the sea in Morecambe Bay, and to the right the rugged outlines of the mountains in the lake district. The castle itself is historical, and has suffered many times and been restored in the earlier periods of English

history. Lancaster possesses an enterprising co-operative society, which numbers some 5,300 members. Morecambe, which is now becoming a popular holiday resort, is some three miles from Lancaster.

★ ★

### PENARTH, SOUTH WALES.—p. 9.

The little watering place of Penarth lies a short distance to the west of that now-busy seaport, Cardiff. It is beautifully situated on the shores of the Bristol Channel, and is largely used as a residential town and seaside resort.

★ ★

### FELIXSTOWE, FROM THE CLIFFS.

p. 11.

Felixstowe will be remembered by many of the delegates to the Co-operative Congress at Ipswich as a very pretty little watering place on the coast of Suffolk, and just close to the mouth of the river Orwell. On the south side of the estuary lies Harwich—noted as the express route from London to Antwerp—and on the north side Felixstowe stands picturesquely posed close by the water and nicely sheltered on the landward side by the uplands. The little watering place has recently been made aristocratic by the prolonged visit of the family of the Emperor of Germany.

★ ★

### ST. CLEMENT DANES.—p. 17.

The visitor to the great Metropolis, passing along the Strand from Charing Cross citywards, will be sure to notice the commanding tower of St. Clement Danes Church, which stands out as if to invite special attention. The present structure was built some time previous to the year 1700, when the "Strand" was less of a misnomer than it is to-day; but an older church existed on its site. Dr. Johnson was attached to St. Clement Danes, and one of the show places to-day is the learned doctor's pew in the north gallery, which is now marked by an inscription. The view along the Strand is picturesque even on a wet summer's day, as shown in our engraving, but on a bright day in the season when brisk business people and gaily dressed tourists and trippers mingle together with the brightly coloured conveyances which throng the Strand, a picture is presented which is not readily forgotten.

★ ★

### MANORBEER CASTLE.—p. 29.

This interesting ruin is situated about six miles to the south-east of Tenby, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, and it is the property of Lord Milford. It is said to be a most perfect model of an old Norman baron's residence, with all its appendages—church, mill, dovehouse, ponds, park, and grove—still to be seen and traced, and the cottages of his vassals at such a distance as to be within call. Although a ruin, it has been well cared for, and, looked at from the point of view as seen in our engraving, its picturesque situation will at once be admitted. Time alone has "wrought wrack" upon it, as it is not known of any engagement or siege ever having been connected with it.

(Continued on page 6.)

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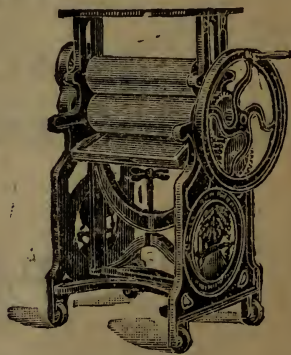
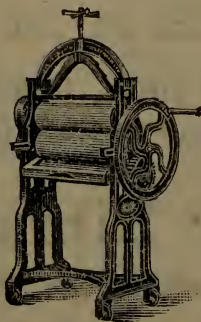
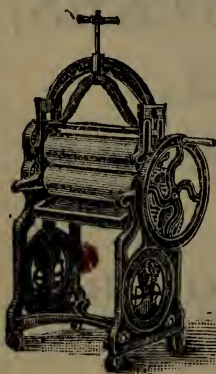
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THE BRIDGE, DERBY.

## March.

## Phases of the Moon.

○	Full Moon	...2nd ..	4 3 p.m.
◐	Last Quarter	roth ..	5 14 p.m.
●	New Moon	..18th ..	4 34 a.m.
☾	First Quarter	24th ..	9 34 p.m.

## The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1	W	St. David's Day	6 48	5 38
2	Th	Pope Leo born, 1810	6 46	5 39
3	F	Evacuation of Paris, 1871	6 44	5 41
4	S	Menai Bridge opened, 1850	6 42	5 43
5	S	3rd Sunday in Lent	6 40	5 44
6	M	Artemus Ward died, 1867	6 38	5 46
7	Th	Green, historian, died, 1883	6 36	5 48
8	W	William III. died, 1702 [1874	6 33	5 50
9	Th	London Branch C.W.S. estab.	6 31	5 51
10	F	Trial trip s.s. "Liberty," 1890	6 28	5 53
11	S	First London daily paper, 1709	6 26	5 55
12	S	4th Sunday in Lent	6 24	5 57
13	M	Emp. Russia assassinated, 1881	6 21	5 59
14	Th	Wholesale com. business, 1864	6 18	6 0
15	W	[Batley Mill commenced, 1887	6 16	6 2
16	Th	Duchess of Kent died, 1861	6 13	6 4
17	F	St. Patrick's Day	6 11	6 6
18	S	Great snowstorm in Russia, 1879	6 9	6 8
19	S	5th Sunday in Lent	6 7	6 9
20	M	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 5	6 11
21	Th	Princess Louise married, 1871	6 3	6 12
22	W	Income Tax 2s. in the £, 1806	6 1	6 14
23	Th	National Gallery founded, 1821	5 59	6 15
24	F	Rouen Branch C.W.S. op., 1879	5 57	6 17
25	S	Longfellow died, 1882, aged 75	5 54	6 18
26	S	Palm Sunday	5 52	6 20
27	M	[John Bright d., 1889, aged 77	5 50	6 22
28	Th	Duke of Albany died, 1884	5 47	6 24
29	W	"Pioneer" trial trip, 1879	5 45	6 26
30	Th	Don Carlos born, 1848	5 43	6 28
31	F	Good Friday	5 41	6 30

## April.

## Phases of the Moon.

○	Full Moon	...1st ..	7 18 a.m.
◐	Last Quarter	..9th ..	11 35 a.m.
●	New Moon	...16th ..	2 35 p.m.
☾	First Quarter	23rd ..	5 26 a.m.
○	Full Moon	...3 th ..	11 23 p.m.

## The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1	S	Prince Bismarck born, 1815	5 38	6 30
2	S	Easter Sunday	5 36	6 32
3	M	[E. V. Neale born, 1810.	5 33	6 34
4	Th	James VI. left Scotland to ascend the English throne, 1603	5 31	6 35
5	W	Census taken, 1891	5 29	6 37
6	Th	Hamburg Branch C.W.S. com- menced, 1884	5 27	6 39
7	F	1st Sunday after Easter	5 24	6 40
8	S	Bombardment of Odessa, 1854	5 22	6 42
9	S	American Civil War com., 1861	5 20	6 44
10	M	Columbus discov. America, 1498	5 18	6 45
11	Th	Handel, composer, died, 1759	5 15	6 47
12	W	Armagh Branch C.W.S. op. 1873	5 13	6 49
13	Th	Bishop of Bedford born, 1834	5 11	6 50
14	F	2nd Sunday after Easter	5 9	6 52
15	S	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790	5 7	6 54
16	S	Justus Liebig, chemist, died, '73	5 5	6 55
17	M	Earl Beaconsfield died, 1881	5 2	6 57
18	Th	Scottish Wholesale enrolled, '68	5 0	6 59
19	W	Women's Co-op. League frmd. '83	4 58	7 0
20	Th	Nottingham Saleroom opd., 1886	4 56	7 2
21	F	3rd Sunday after Easter	4 54	7 4
22	S	Bank of England founded, 1694	4 52	7 5
23	S	Rochdale Pioneers comnd., 1844	4 50	7 7
24	M	Dav. Hume, philosopher, b. 1711	4 48	7 8
25	Th	General Grant born, 1822	4 46	7 10
26	W	Earl Shaftesbury born, 1801	4 44	7 12
27	Th	Russian War ended, 1856	4 42	7 13
28	F	4th Sunday after Easter	4 40	7 15
29	S		4 38	7 17
30	S		4 36	7 18

## OUR PICTURES.

## ST. MARGARET'S BAY.—p. 13.

This sequestered little spot is noted as the place where the main telegraphic cable between England and France takes the sea. It is situated near Dover, and the chalk cliffs stand out in rugged grandeur at the western extremity of the bay. At the east end, however, the turf runs down to the beach, and here the telegraphic station is situated.

\* \*

## FURNESS ABBEY.—p. 23.

On the peninsula between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Duddon, once as lovely a spot as could well be found, but now in the iron ore district surrounding the important town of Barrow-in-Furness, stand the ruins of the once famous and splendid abbey. Mines have to a large extent disfigured the beauty of the landscape, and a railway runs through the precincts, and shakes the ancient walls. The station is close to the ruin, and a hotel occupies the site of the

abbot's house; but when the trains have left, and the glen resumes for a brief space its peaceful stillness there are few spots in England more impressive or more beautiful. The abbey is built on the floor of a pretty glen excavated in the red sandstone rock; the slopes are richly wooded, and the ruddy brown rock contrasts beautifully with its mantling of richest green. Once one of the richest foundations in England—second, only, it is said, to Fountains—the spoiler, Time, has worked his will here also, and in many parts only crumbling ruins remain of the once magnificent monastic building. Portions, however, including the church, still remain in fair preservation, and enable us to form some notion of what the whole must have been in the days of its glory. The Abbey estate has for many years belonged to the Devonshire family, by whom the ruins are carefully preserved.

"All works built up by toil of mortal breath  
Tend in unbroken course to dust and death."

## MR. J. T. W. MITCHELL,

CHAIRMAN OF THE ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

MR. J. T. W. MITCHELL, who delivered the inaugural address at the Rochdale Congress, on June 6th, is known throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland as the chairman of the extensive Wholesale Society, the headquarters of which are at Manchester. The numerous silver trowels and silver keys which have been presented to him, with which he has laid the corner stones of stores, or performed the ceremony of opening them, both in the metropolis and various parts of the country, testify to the respect in which he is held. His life is a very interesting instance of a rise from humble circumstances to a prominent position of responsibility.

He is a native of Rochdale, his forefathers having for generations been engaged in hat manufacture, a trade which some forty years ago became extinct in that town. His grandfather was a member of the "Co-operative Shop," at No. 15, Toad Lane, which, it will be remembered, failed on account of its giving credit to its members, and Mr. Mitchell, senr., lost money in the concern. Young Mitchell received a poor education when a boy, but even in his early years he strove to improve himself and "made use and fair advantage of his days." He received the first rudiments of his education at the Redcross Street National School, and also attended Baillie Street Sunday School, where he was "still further led in learning's ways." Whilst his advantages were of a somewhat meagre character, as a youth he developed a studious and thoughtful disposition, and these qualifications attracted the notice of a Mr. Pagan—partner in the firm of Messrs. Pagan and Stewart, flannel manufacturers—who had previously influenced the youth to join the Providence Sunday School, and to become a pledged abstainer from intoxicants. Employment was offered by the firm just named, in whose employ he remained for twenty years. As the co-operative world knows, Mr. Mitchell is still faithful to his early principles of teetotalism. As a young man the co-operative movement in Rochdale attracted his attention, and in 1853 he

became a member of the Equitable Pioneers' Society; about the year 1855 he was placed on the board, and later he was appointed a member of the educational committee, where his knowledge was of service. He next joined the Mitchell Hey Manufacturing Society, in the year 1859, and was ultimately appointed chairman, the duties of which office he discharged for many years. He became a member of the Rochdale Corn Mill Society early in its history, but business arrangements prevented him taking any other part in the success of that society.

In 1869, shortly after he left the Mitchell Hey Board, the Rochdale Pioneers' Society were in need of someone to represent them on the board of the Wholesale Society at Manchester, and he was chosen to fill that position. In 1874 he was elected chairman of the Wholesale Society, and has ever since filled that important office with ability. The training he received in his earlier years and his business tact well fit him to discharge the duties he has undertaken. His energy is unflagging, and the vigour of his mind enables him to accomplish the most arduous tasks—and a vast business like that of the Wholesale Society can be executed only by assiduous labour. The whole of Mr. Mitchell's time is occupied in furthering its interests.

Mr. Mitchell attended the first Congress of the Co-operative Societies, which was held in London twenty years ago, and every Congress since that date. By this means he has been able to post himself up with all the history of the movement, its progress, new ideas and plans for development.

Mr. Mitchell is a ready speaker, grasps ideas promptly, and has the somewhat rare power of expressing his opinions with clearness, force, and sometimes eloquence. In forming an opinion he is cautious and deliberate, weighs everything scrupulously, and views the matter from various standpoints. If he is convinced of the soundness of an argument he openly admits it, but if he believes it to be wrong he points out the error fearlessly.—Abridged from the *Co-operative News*.

MAKERS OF GLYCERINE.

# HODGSON & SIMPSON



## INVINCIBLE SOAP

TRANSPARENT & HOUSEHOLD

Domestic, Export, and Toilet Soaps,  
And Queen's Condensed Soap (in Powder).

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL IN PARIS, 1878.

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GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878



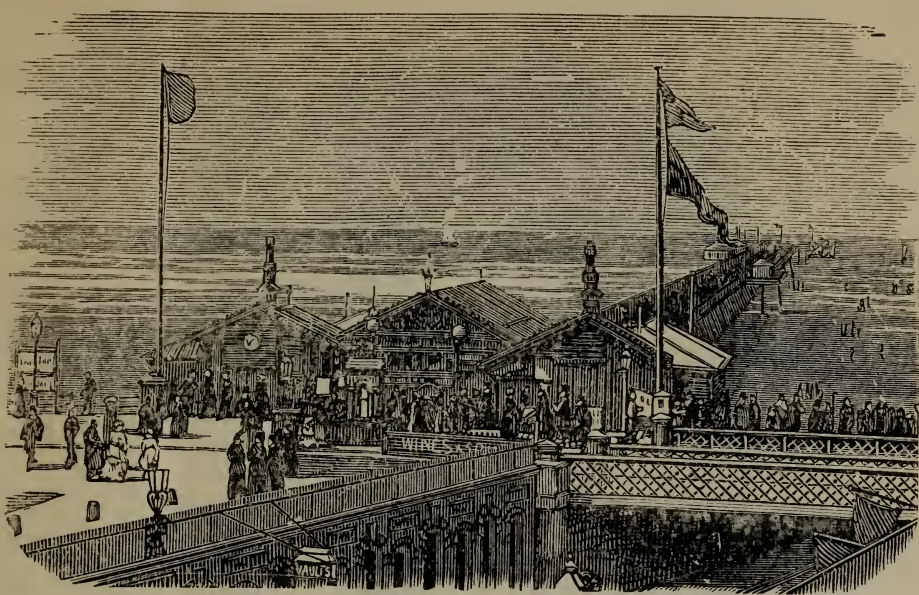
HODGSON & SIMPSON  
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MAKERS OF GLYCERINE.

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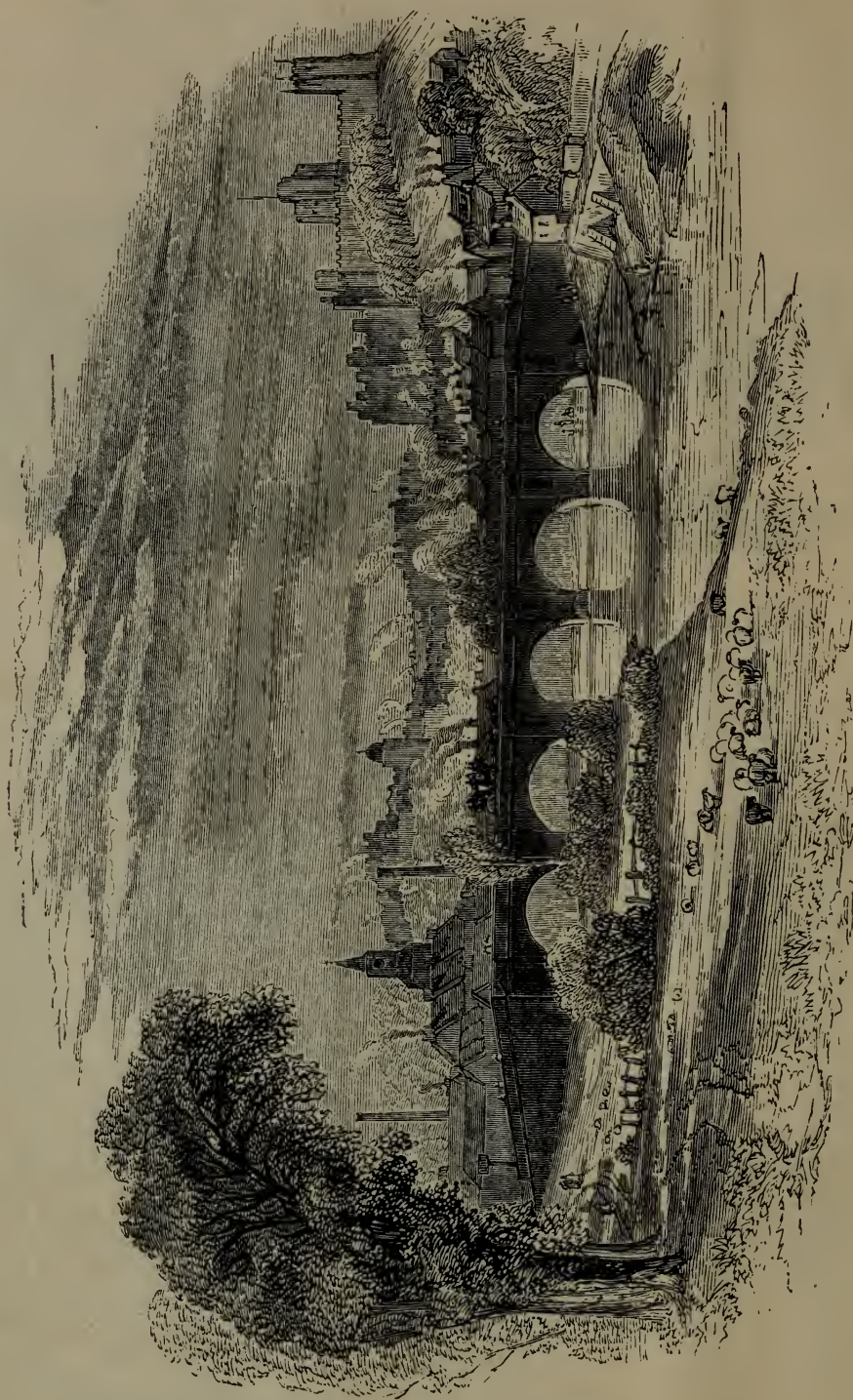
SOUTHPORT PIER.

May.

Phases of the Moon.		The Sun			
☾	Last Quarter..9th ..	2	24	a.m.	
●	New Moon....15th ..	10	47	p.m.	
☽	First Quarter 22nd ..	2	52	p.m.	
○	Full Moon....30th ..	3	23	p.m.	
		RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
1 M	Brin. Richards, composer, d., '85	4	34	7	21
2 T	Thames Embankment opnd., '68	4	33	7	23
3 W	Tom Hood died, 1845	4	31	7	24
4 Th	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873	4	29	7	26
5 F	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821	4	28	7	27
6 S	Lord F. Cavendish assntd., 1882	4	26	7	29
7 S	<b>Rogation Sunday</b>	4	24	7	30
8 M	Paper duty abolished, 1860	4	22	7	32
9 Tu	John Stuart Mill died, 1873	4	21	7	34
10 W	Delhi mutiny, 1857	4	19	7	35
11 Th	<b>Ascension Day</b>	4	17	7	36
12 F	Co-op. Printing Scty. com., 1869	4	16	7	38
13 S	<b>Old May Day</b>	4	14	7	39
14 S	<b>Sunday after Ascension</b>	4	12	7	41
15 M	Dan O'Connell died, 1847	4	11	7	42
16 T	Mrs. Hemans, poetess, died, 1835	4	10	7	44
17 W	12th Congress, Newcastle, 1880	4	8	7	45
18 Th	NewEddystoneLighthouse op.'82	4	7	7	47
19 F	Nathaniel Hawthorne died, 1864	4	5	7	48
20 S	Metric system introduced, 1875	4	4	7	49
21 S	<b>Whit Sunday.</b>	4	3	7	51
22 M	Bank Holiday	4	1	7	52
23 Tu	[Lloyd Jones died, 1886, aged 75	4	0	7	53
24 W	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3	59	7	55
25 Th	Princess Helena born, 1846	3	58	7	57
26 F	Haydn, composer, died, 1819	3	57	7	58
27 S	Habeas Corpus passed, 1679	3	56	7	59
28 S	<b>Trinity Sunday</b>	3	55	8	0
29 M	Restoration of Charles II., 1660	3	54	8	1
30 Tu	Great Fire at Quebec, 1876	3	53	8	2
31 W	John of Arc burnt at Rouen, 1431	3	52	8	3

June.

Phases of the Moon.		The Sun			
☾	Last Quarter ..7th ..	1	43	p.m.	
●	New Moon....14th ..	5	51	a.m.	
☽	First Quarter 21st ..	2	37	a.m.	
○	Full Moon ....28th ..	6	25	a.m.	
		RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
1 M	Kilmallock Bnch C.W.S., opd. '68	3	51	8	4
2 F	Manchester Drap. C.W.S. op., '73	3	50	8	5
3 S	Prince George of Wales born, '65	3	50	8	6
4 S	<b>1st Sunday after Trinity</b>	3	49	8	7
5 M	Copenhagen Branch open., 1881	3	49	8	8
6 Tu	Count Cavour died, 1861	3	48	8	9
7 W	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3	47	8	10
8 Th	Douglas Jerrold died, 1857	3	47	8	11
9 F	Charles Dickens died, 1870	3	46	8	12
10 S	Crystal Palace opened, 1854	3	46	8	12
11 S	<b>2nd Sunday after Trinity</b>	3	45	8	13
12 M	Lord Bramwell born, 1808	3	45	8	14
13 Tu	Berlin Congress assembled. 1878	3	45	8	15
14 W	London Bridge comnd., 1825	3	45	8	16
15 Th	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3	44	8	16
16 F	"Co-operator No.2" launched, '86	3	44	8	17
17 S	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775	3	44	8	17
18 S	<b>3rd Sunday after Trinity</b>	3	44	8	18
19 M	C. H. Spurgeon born, 1834	3	44	8	18
20 Tu	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837	3	44	8	19
21 W	Jos. Smith (Cent. Board), d., '84	3	44	8	19
22 Th	Brazilian Cable laid, 1874	3	45	8	19
23 F	Keble College dedicated, 1870	3	45	8	19
24 S	<b>Midsummer Day</b>	3	45	8	19
25 S	<b>4th Sunday after Trinity</b>	3	46	8	18
26 M	Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846	3	46	8	18
27 Tu	Massacre of Cawnpore, 1857	3	47	8	18
28 W	Coronation Day, 1838	3	47	8	18
29 Th	Victoria University chartered, '79	3	48	8	18
30 F	Goole Office C.W.S. opnd., 1879	3	49	8	18



LANCASTER.

APPOINTED  
BY SPECIAL  
ROYAL WARRANT.



SOAPMAKERS  
TO HER MAJESTY  
THE QUEEN.

THE MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
**SUNLIGHT SOAP**  
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED  
BY  
SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT  
SOAPMAKERS  
TO  
**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.**

---

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY.

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# BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

*Is a Household Requisite of Constant Utility,*

FOR

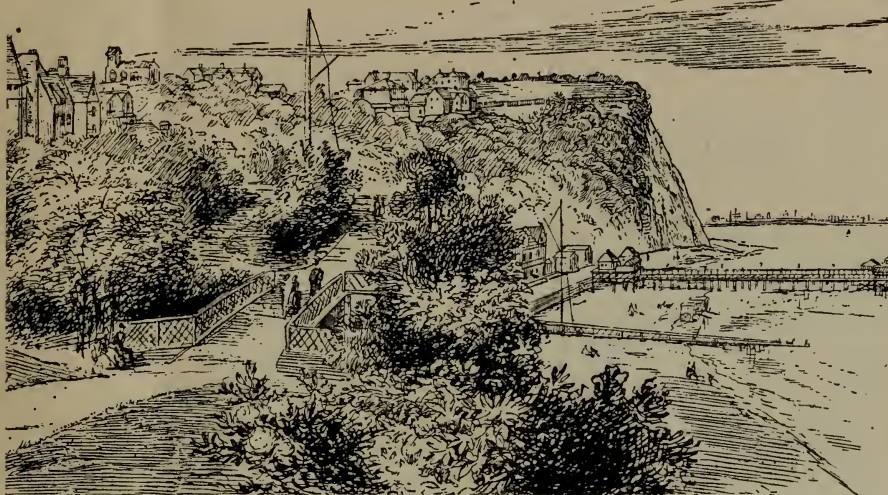
The NURSERY, the FAMILY TABLE,  
and the SICK ROOM.

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Attention is particularly called to the very fine  
quality of BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.



It has a world-wide reputation of 35 years  
for its uniform superiority.



PENARTH, SOUTH WALES.

## July.

## Phases of the Moon.

- ☾ Last Quarter .. 6th .. 10 5 p.m.  
 ● New Moon.... 13th .. 0 47 p.m.  
 ☽ First Quarter 20th .. 5 3 p.m.  
 ○ Full Moon.... 28th .. 8 10 p.m.

## The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1 S	Manchstr. Shoe Dept. com., 1872	3 49	8 17
2 S	<b>5th Sunday after Trinity</b>	3 49	8 17
3 M	Dog days begin; end Aug. 11	3 50	8 16
4 Th	Independence Day, U.S.A.	3 51	8 16
5 W	Various licenses expire	3 52	8 16
6 Th	Sir T. More beheaded, 1535	3 53	8 16
7 F	Launch of s.s. "Equity," 1888	3 54	8 15
8 S	Adam Smith died, 1790	3 55	8 15
9 S	<b>6th Sunday after Trinity</b>	3 56	8 14
10 M	Columbus born, 1447	3 57	8 14
11 Th	L. & Y. Productive Soc. com., '74	3 58	8 13
12 W	Crimea evacuated, 1856	3 59	8 12
13 Th	Richard Cromwell died, 1712	4 0	8 11
14 F	Waterford Brnch. C.W.S.op., '73	4 1	8 10
15 S	Death for forgery abolished, 1837	4 2	8 9
16 S	<b>7th Sunday after Trinity</b>	4 3	8 8
17 M	Bridgewater Canal opened, 1761	4 4	8 7
18 Th	Dean Stanley died, 1881	4 5	8 6
19 W	Bishop Wilberforce killed, 1873	4 6	8 5
20 Th	Army purchase abolished, 1871	4 8	4
21 F	S.S. "Mar. Briggs" prchs'd., 1883	4 9	8 3
22 S	Union with Scotland, 1706	4 10	8 2
23 S	<b>8th Sunday after Trinity</b>	4 11	8 0
24 M	Window tax abolished, 1851	4 12	7 58
25 Th	Captain Webb drowned, 1883	4 14	7 56
26 W	Irish Church Bill passed, 1869	4 15	7 54
27 Th	S.S. "Cambrian" purchased., '81	4 17	7 53
28 F	Spanish Armada dispersed, 1588	4 19	7 51
29 S	Wilberforce died, 1833	4 21	7 50
30 S	<b>9th Sunday after Trinity</b>	4 23	7 49
31 M	Island St. Helena discov., 1502	4 24	7 47

## August.

## Phases of the Moon.

- ☾ Last Quarter .. 5th .. 4 23 a.m.  
 ● New Moon.... 11th .. 8 48 p.m.  
 ☽ First Quarter 19th .. 9 52 a.m.  
 ○ Full Moon.... 27th .. 8 43 a.m.

## The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1 Th	Emancipation British slaves, '34	4 25	7 46
2 W	Last Sitting of Irish Par., 1800	4 27	7 44
3 Th	Rt. Hon. A.W. Peel (Speaker), b.	4 28	7 43
4 F	E. T. Craig born, 1804 [1829]	4 29	7 41
5 S	[Cheshire Bnch. C.W.S.op., '73]	4 31	7 40
6 S	<b>10th Sunday after Trinity</b>	4 33	7 38
7 M	Bank Holiday	4 35	7 36
8 Th	George Canning died, 1827	4 36	7 34
9 W	Imprison. for debt abolished, '69	4 38	7 32
10 Th	[Education Act passed, 1870]	4 39	7 31
11 F	English Wholesale enrolled, 1863	4 41	7 29
12 S	Cardnl. Newman d., 1890, agd. 89	4 43	7 27
13 S	<b>11th Sunday after Trinity</b>	4 44	7 25
14 M	H'kmdwike boot wks. com., '80	4 45	7 23
15 Th	Napoleon I. born, 1769	4 46	7 21
16 W	Peterloo meeting, M'chester, '19	4 48	7 19
17 Th	Duchess of Kent born, 1786	4 49	7 17
18 F	Co-op. Flower Show, London 1888	4 51	7 15
19 S	Robert Bloomfield died, 1823	4 52	7 13
20 S	<b>12th Sunday after Trinity</b>	4 54	7 11
21 M	Cavil swam across channel, '77	4 55	7 9
22 Th	Rev. Dr. Pusey born, 1800	4 57	7 7
23 W	Negro riots, United States, 1874	4 59	7 5
24 Th	Massac. of St. Bartholomew, 1572	5 0	7 3
25 F	Longton Crockery depôt op., '86	5 2	7 1
26 S	Dr. Adam Clarke died, 1832	5 3	6 59
27 S	<b>13th Sunday after Trinity</b>	5 5	6 57
28 M	Capture of Cetewayo, 1879	5 7	6 55
29 Th	Co-op. Insurance Co. regtd., '67	5 8	6 53
30 W	[Heckmond. currying com., '88]	5 10	6 51
31 Th	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	6 48

## MR. ABRAHAM GREENWOOD.

MR. GREENWOOD was born in the year 1824, at Wardleworth Fold, Rochdale. His father was a small blanket manufacturer at Milkstone Road, and when about eight years of age, the subject of our notice was sent to his uncle's school at Armley, near Leeds. After a short sojourn at home, he was sent there a second time, finally finishing his schooling under the tuition of a Mr. Greenwood, of Drake Street, Rochdale.

Later, Mr. Greenwood went through the training of a wool-sorter, and when only 18 years of age he was secretary of the Chartists' Association, which held its meetings in a garret in Greenwood's Yard, off Drake Street. The present Alderman Heywood, of Manchester, and other energetic lecturers, spoke in this garret to small audiences of enthusiastic Chartists. Mr. Greenwood also, when a young man, acted during his spare time as librarian at the People's Institute, and thus gained a large amount of knowledge through the perusal of valuable books. Some of the originators of the Pioneers' Society were members of this institute, and thus he became acquainted with them, and in 1846 he joined the store. As the prominent originators thought that he would be an acquisition to the Equitable Pioneers, he was soon appointed a member of the committee of management, and he was one who originated the educational department, and for one year served as president of the society. He was chairman also of the wholesale department which was connected with the Pioneers' Society,

and was asked at a committee of various societies at Middleton, in December, 1861, to draw up a scheme for the establishment of a wholesale society, which he did, and the plan being adopted, resulted in the formation of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which now carries on its vast business in Manchester. For seven years he was the chairman of the Manchester Wholesale Society, and twenty-two years ago was appointed the cashier, and in 1872 was elected bank manager of that establishment, which office he has filled ever since.

Mr. Greenwood took part in the formation of the Rochdale Corn Mill Society, and was its first chairman. When it was discovered that the society was losing under the miller they had appointed manager, Mr. Greenwood temporarily acted in that capacity, and attended Wakefield Corn Market weekly to purchase grain. Under his control the tide in the affairs of the corn mill was turned in its favour, and £20 of profit was declared to the members. He was treasurer in 1866, but had to retire on account of ill-health brought on by overwork.

Mr. Greenwood is of a rather retiring nature, and his voice is not very powerful, but the matter contained in his speeches indicates that he thoroughly understands the subject which he wishes to explain to his audience, and his views are well worth listening to, as they are the outcome of great experience, gained only by untiring industry and research.—Abridged from *Co-op. News*

## List of Congresses since their commencement in 1869.

Year.	Place of Meeting.	No. Prsnt.	President of First Day.	Year.	Place of Meeting.	No. Prsnt.	President of First Day.
1869	London ....	107	T. Hughes, M.P.	1881	Leeds .....	310	Earl Derby.
1870	Manchester..	109	W. Morrison, M.P.	1882	Oxford .....	294	Lord Reay.
1871	Birmingham.	113	Hon. A. Herbert, M.P.	1883	Edinburgh ..	394	W. E. Baxter, M.P.
1872	Bolton .....	183	T. Hughes, M.P.	1884	Derby .....	454	Sedley Taylor.
1873	Newcastle ..	199	J. Cowen, M.P.	1885	Oldham ....	578	Lloyd Jones.
1874	Halifax ....	189	T. Brassey, M.P.	1886	Plymouth ...	460	Earl Morley.
1875	London ....	114	Prof. Thorold Rogers.	1887	Carlisle ....	464	G. J. Holyoake.
1876	Glasgow ....	116	Professor Hodgson.	1888	Dewsbury ...	581	E. V. Neale.
1877	Leicester....	162	Hon. A. Herbert, M.P.	1889	Ipswich ....	435	Professor Marshall.
1878	Manchester..	273	Marquis of Ripon.	1890	Glasgow ....	654	Earl Rosebery.
1879	Gloucester ..	131	Professor Stuart.	1891	Lincoln ....	580	A. H. D. Acland, M.P.
1880	Newcastle ..	174	Bishop of Durham.	1892	Rochdale....	871	J. T. W. Mitchell.

THE slowness with which an ideal is recognised does not disprove its truth. More than 1,850 years have passed since the "sermon on the mount" was spoken. We deify its speaker, and on the ideal supplied by His words and His life, men, as M. Renan says, have since lived; and yet how little have they seriously attempted to bring their common lives into conformity with them. I trust that the time is approaching when this reproach will cease to be applicable to communities professedly Christian; and that co-operative action will introduce a period when, at least in the great course of our lives, the will of our Father shall be "done on earth as it is in heaven." Farewell!

*The late E. Vansittart Neale.*

WE move, the wheel must always move,

Nor always on the plain :

And if we move to such a goal

As Wisdom hopes to gain,

Then you that drive and know your craft,

Will firmly hold the rein,

Nor lend an ear to random cries,

Or you may drive in vain,

For some cry "Quick," and some cry "Slow,"

But while the hills remain,

Up-hill "Too-slow" will need the whip,

Down-hill "Too quick" the chain.

*The late Poet Laureate.*



FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK.

## September.

## Phases of the Moon.

☾	Last Quarter	..3rd ..	9 42 a.m.
●	New Moon	....10th ..	7 5 a.m.
☾	First Quarter	18th ..	4 19 a.m.
○	Full Moon	..25th ..	8 23 p.m.

## The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1 F	India transferred to the crown, '58	5 13	6 46
2 S	Co-op. News first issued, 1871	5 15	6 44
3 S	<b>14th Sunday after Trinity</b>	5 16	6 42
4 M	French Republic proclaimed, '70	5 18	6 40
5 It	Grace Darling's rescue, 1838	5 20	6 37
6 W	H.M.S. "Captain" founder., '70	5 21	6 35
7 Th	Sebastopol taken, 1855	5 23	6 32
8 F	Scottish Wholesale com., 1868	5 24	6 29
9 S	Benjamin Jones born, 1847	5 26	6 27
10 S	<b>15th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	5 27	6 25
11 M	[Paper duty commenced, 1784	5 29	6 23
12 Th	Cleop. Needle pl. Thames Em. '78	5 31	6 20
13 W	"Co-operator No. 1" launch'd, '84	5 32	6 18
14 Th	[C. J. Fox died, 1806	5 34	6 16
15 F	Leicester Shoe Works com., 1873	5 35	6 14
16 S	E. V. Neale died, 1892	5 37	6 12
17 S	<b>16th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	5 38	6 9
18 M	American commercial panic, '73	5 40	6 7
19 Th	President Garfield died, 1882	5 42	6 5
20 W	C.W.S. 21st Anniv. (Man.), 1884	5 43	6 2
21 Th	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832	5 45	6 0
22 F	George III. crowned, 1761	5 47	5 58
23 S	Charles I. dethroned, 1640	5 48	5 56
24 S	<b>17th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	5 50	5 54
25 M	Siege of Paris commenced, 1870	5 51	5 52
26 Th	Lucknow relieved, 1857	5 53	5 50
27 W	British Association formed, 1831	5 55	5 47
28 Th	First electric telegraph, 1851	5 56	5 45
29 F	Bristol Depot C.W.S. com., 1884	5 58	5 43
30 S	George Whitefield died, 1770	5 59	5 41

## October.

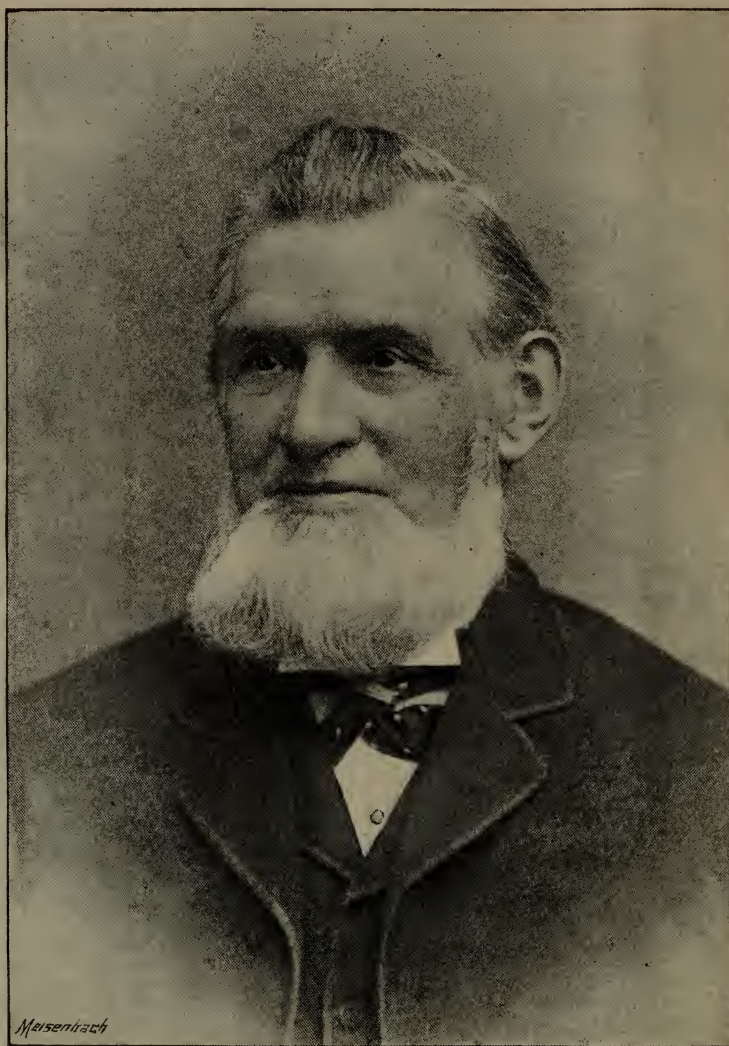
## Phases of the Moon.

☾	Last Quarter	..2nd ..	3 19 p.m.
●	New Moon	....9th ..	8 27 p.m.
☾	First Quarter	17th ..	11 20 p.m.
○	Full Moon	....25th ..	7 28 a.m.
☾	Last Quarter	..1st ..	10 42 p.m.

## The Sun

RISES	A.M.	SETS	P.M.
-------	------	------	------

1 S	<b>18th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	6 1	5 40
2 M	[Sixpenny telegrams com., 1885	6 3	5 38
3 It	Burnhm. Beeches made public '83	6 5	5 35
4 W	Barry Cornwall, poet, died, 1874	6 7	5 32
5 Th	W. H. Smith, M.P., died, 1891	6 9	5 29
6 F	C. S. Parnell, M.P., died, 1891	6 10	5 27
7 S	[Lord Tennyson (poet) d., 1872	6 12	5 24
8 S	<b>19th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	6 14	5 22
9 M	Rome and Italy incorporated, '70	6 16	5 20
10 Th	"Hell Gate" dynamited, 1885	6 17	5 18
11 W	Old Michaelmas Day	6 19	5 15
12 Th	S.S. "Federation" launch'd, 1886	6 20	5 13
13 F	Prof. Thorold Rogers died, 1890	6 22	5 10
14 S	Wholesale Bank commncd., 1872	6 24	5 8
15 S	<b>20th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	6 25	5 6
16 M	Houses of Parliament burned, '34	6 27	5 4
17 Th	First Hospital Saturday, 1874	6 28	5 2
18 W	Lord Palmerston died, 1865	6 30	5 0
19 Th	Dean Swift died, 1745	6 31	4 58
20 F	Thomas Hughes born, 1820	6 32	4 56
21 S	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 34	4 54
22 S	<b>21st Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	6 36	4 52
23 M	Sir M. Hicks-Beach born, 1837	6 38	4 50
24 Th	D. Webster died, 1852	6 40	4 47
25 W	Balaclava charge (the 600), 1854	6 42	4 45
26 Th	"Royal Charter" lost, 1859	6 44	4 43
27 F	Captain Cook born, 1728	6 46	4 41
28 S	Sir Francis Lycett died, 1880	6 48	4 39
29 S	<b>22nd Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	6 50	4 37
30 M	Fire at Tower of London, 1841	6 51	4 36
31 Th	Leeds Saleroom opened, 1882	6 53	4 34



MR. ABRAHAM GREENWOOD,

PRESIDENT, SECOND DAY, ROCHDALE CONGRESS.

See page 10.



ST. MARGARET'S BAY, DOVER.

## November.

## Phases of the Moon.

- New Moon ....8th .. 0 57 p.m.  
 ☽ First Quarter 16th .. 5 45 p.m.  
 ○ Full Moon....23rd .. 6 3 p.m.  
 ☾ Last Quarter 30th .. 9 8 a.m.

## The Sun

RISES	SETS
A.M.	P.M.

1 W	Lond. Tea & Coffee depart. c. '82	6 55	4 32
2 Th	New Warehse. London, opd., '87	6 56	4 31
3 F	Bread riots at Exeter, 1867	6 59	4 29
4 S	Leicester new Boot Works op., '91	7 1	4 27
5 S	<b>23rd Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	7 2	4 26
6 M	Holborn Viaduct opened, 1869	7 4	4 24
7 Th	Robert Dale Owen born, 1801	7 6	4 23
8 W	"Federation" trial trip, 1886	7 7	4 22
9 Th	Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 9	4 20
10 F	Wreck of the "Serpent," 1890	7 10	4 19
11 S	First sod cut Man. Ship Can., '87	7 12	4 18
12 S	<b>24th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	7 14	4 16
13 M	Trafalgar Square Riots, 1877	7 16	4 14
14 Th	Loss of the "President," 1841	7 18	4 12
15 W	Domesday Book completed, 1086	7 20	4 11
16 Th	John Bright born, 1811	7 22	4 10
17 F	Robert Owen died, 1858	7 23	4 9
18 S	Lotteries abolished, 1820	7 25	4 8
19 S	<b>25th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	7 27	4 7
20 M	Napoleon elected President, 1848	7 28	4 6
21 Th	"Etrick Shepherd" died, 1835	7 30	4 5
22 W	Parnell Commission closed, 1889	7 31	4 3
23 Th	Irish Rebellion, 1641	7 33	4 2
24 F	John Knox died, 1572	7 35	4 0
25 S	Sir H. Havelock d., 1857	7 36	3 58
26 S	<b>26th Sunday aft. Trinity</b>	7 38	3 57
27 M	[Newcas. Bnch. C.W.S. op., '71	7 39	3 56
28 Th	Times first printed by steam, 1814	7 40	3 55
29 W	M. F. Tupper, poet, d., '89, ag. 80	7 42	3 54
30 Th	[Polish revolution, 1830	7 44	3 54

## December.

## Phases of the Moon.

- New Moon ....8th .. 7 40 a.m.  
 ☽ First Quarter 16th .. 10 21 a.m.  
 ○ Full Moon....23rd .. 4 37 a.m.  
 ☾ Last Quarter 29th .. 11 18 p.m.

## The Sun

RISES	SETS
A.M.	P.M.

1 F	Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	3 52
2 S	Queen Adelaide died, 1849	7 47	3 52
3 S	<b>Advent Sunday</b>	7 48	3 51
4 M	George Peabody died, 1869	7 49	3 51
5 Th	Rome made Italian Capital, 1870	7 51	3 51
6 W	Battle of Cawnpore, 1857	7 52	3 51
7 Th	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	7 53	3 50
8 F	Ring Theatre, Vienna, burnt, '82	7 55	3 50
9 S	John Milton born, 1608	7 56	3 50
10 S	<b>2nd Sunday in Advent</b>	7 57	3 49
11 M	Birmingham riots, 1836	7 58	3 49
12 Th	Robt. Browning, poet, died, 1889	7 59	3 49
13 W	Explos. at Clerken. Prison, 1857	8 0	3 49
14 Th	Prince Consort died, 1861	8 0	3 49
15 F	Izaak Walton died, 1683	8 1	3 49
16 S	Revolt of the Boers, 1880	8 2	3 49
17 S	<b>3rd Sunday in Advent</b>	8 3	3 49
18 M	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., '62	8 4	3 50
19 Th	Lord Beaconsfield born, 1805	8 5	3 51
20 W	Napoleon elected president, 1848	8 5	3 51
21 Th	Rochdale Pioneers op. store, 1844	8 6	3 51
22 F	George Eliot died, 1880	8 6	3 52
23 S	Confer'nce at Constantinople, '76	8 6	3 52
24 S	<b>4th Sunday in Advent</b>	8 7	3 53
25 M	<b>Christmas Day</b>	8 7	3 53
26 Th	Bank Holiday. Boxing Day	8 7	3 54
27 W	Joanna Southcott died, 1814	8 8	3 55
28 Th	Tay Bridge disaster, 1879	8 8	3 56
29 F	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809	8 9	3 56
30 S	Fire at C.W.S., London, 1885	8 9	3 57
31 S	<b>1st Sun. aft. Christmas</b>	8 9	3 58

## A LONDON FOG OF NOTE.

ON the 23rd of December, 1818, London was enveloped in the most dense fog which had been witnessed for several years. The thickness of the vapour in the early part of the day was not so very great as to be attended with extraordinary inconvenience, but the opacity gradually increased, and in the City, where the fog is always the thickest, there was, about four o'clock, no possibility of discerning an object at the distance of a few paces. The carriages and wagons moving along the streets were not discoverable from the pavements, and the passengers on the latter derived very little aid from the lights in the windows or from the lamps, as most of the shops, from fear of accidents, were shut, and the lamps afforded but a very feeble twinkling light, not visible until a near approach. The coachmen alighted from their boxes to lead the horses, and the link-boys were in great numbers to offer their assistance; but, with every possible care and precaution, the passengers, both on foot and in carriages, and horses and carriages frequently deviated from the streets to the footpaths, to the imminent danger of the foot-passengers.

The noises made by the people in the streets were frightful, some shrieking with terror when surprised by the sudden approach of a horse or carriage, others calling out to their fellow-travellers to warn them of danger, or anxiously inquiring their way, whilst some were whistling and singing to make known their approach. In a number of cases the company deserted their carriages, which remained stationary, the coachmen not knowing where they were; and various sums, from a half-crown to ten shillings, were obtained by link-boys for conducting them through a single street. In the theatres the actors on the stage were barely visible to the audience; and even private houses, though closed and well furnished with fires, were filled and darkened with this unwelcome visitant. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, however, the rattling of carriages, which had regained the power of motion, indicated the departure of the fog, and by midnight the metropolis had nearly resumed the appearance usually presented by it at that hour. Many, many thousands who had been surprised at a distance from home were then able for the first time to make their way to their fire-sides, and rejoin their anxious and alarmed families.

The fog, while it lasted, afforded a golden opportunity to thieves and pickpockets. A most daring gang of thieves invaded Piccadilly, and committed extensive depredations on the public with impunity. About the hour of five o'clock several ladies, who had hired a coach, alighted near the barracks at Knightsbridge, and in consequence of the intense fog they employed a link-boy to light them as far as the Strand. While they were proceeding along near the Cannon Brewhouse a dastardly fellow came up with a link blazing in his hand and dashed it among the ladies, six in number, throwing them into the utmost confusion. The lighted stuff that was annexed to the link stuck to the ladies' dresses and burnt them very much. At this instant a great many persons came up, who attempted to save the females' dresses from burning, and cried shame at the fellow's wanton act. In the confusion, which was evidently created for the purpose of robbery, one of the ladies was deprived of

a scarf, and several persons around also lost their property at the same moment. The different roads leading to Kensington, Hammersmith, and other suburbs were rendered most dangerous by footpads. It was a benefit night for the coach-makers. A foreign gentleman driving through Temple Bar met a broad-wheeled wagon on the City side which, coming in contact with his chaise, dashed it to pieces. Two of the mails passing along the Strand about seven o'clock ran against each other, and were both stopped by the locking of the wheels. The coachman was thrown from one of them by the concussion, but escaped, fortunately, with a few bruises. Several persons were run over by carriages and killed in the attempt to cross the streets.

\* \* \*

## WORK FOR CHEERFULNESS.

TO keep the face cheerful, the voice cheerful, to do good like medicine, we must keep the heart cheerful. This is not an easy matter. One does not simply have to say, "I will be cheerful," and then have it so. He has to work for cheerfulness, just as he works to be honest, or kind, or brave, or learned. He must be looking out for bright things to see and do. He must deliberately, yet quickly, choose which things he will think about, and how. He has to shut his teeth, as it were, sometimes, and turn away from the gloomy things, and do something to bring back the cheerful spirit again. If we are cheerful for others, we are doing for ourselves. Good given, means good sent back. Cheerfulness can become a habit, and habit sometimes helps us over hard places. A cheerful heart seeth cheerful things. A lady and gentleman were in a lumber yard situated by a dirty foul-smelling river. The lady said, "How good the pine-boards smell?" "Pine-boards!" exclaimed the gentleman, "Just smell this foul river!" "No, thank you," the lady replied, "I prefer to smell the pine-boards." And she was right. If she, or we, can carry this principle through our entire living, we shall have a cheerful heart, a cheerful voice, and a cheerful face.

\* \* \*

## HOME LIFE OF GERMAN GIRLS.

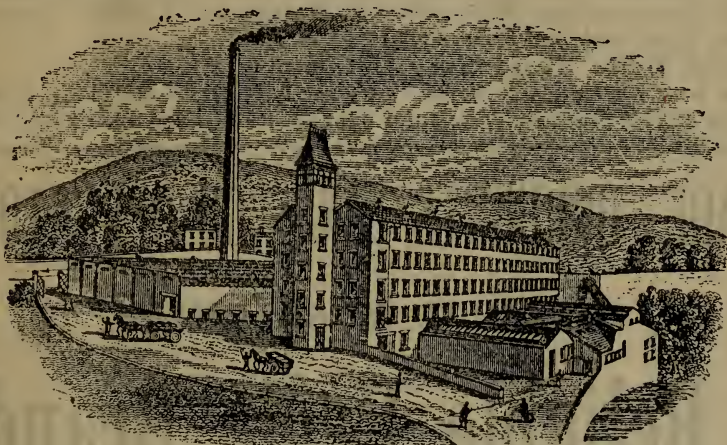
WE could hardly fancy anything more prosy than the home life of high and well-born German girls. They are educated precisely alike, the range of study being limited. The common branches, French, and sometimes English, and a few small ornamental accomplishments, comprise the list. The statement that English girls study the sciences and sometimes Greek and Latin causes from them manifestations of surprise. The traditions and prejudices of their class are carefully inculcated. Any woman who does not think or act in accordance with the conventional standard is looked upon with distrust. Whatever their rank they must master all the branches of housekeeping. Their wedding *trousseau* and outfit in linen is generous in quantity, beautiful in texture, and generally made up by their own willing hands. An engagement with them is as solid and binding as a marriage contract, and unfaithfulness is an exception that meets hearty condemnation. Their simpleness and quietness of life is a contrast to the lives of most of the ease-loving girls of many other countries.

# HEBDEN BRIDGE

## Fustian Manufacturing Co-operative Society

LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"NUTCLOUGH,"  
HEBDEN BRIDGE.



Enrolled September 1st, 1870.  
Shares £1 each.  
Societies are enrolled Members.

VIEW OF WORKS.

Co-operative Societies may ensure the purchase of a sound article at an ordinary price from the above Society. Five per cent per annum on shares; no second division; the remainder of the Profits to Labour and Trade at an equal rate per £.

**CORDS, MOLESKINS, VELVETEENS, AND TWILLS,**  
IN EVERY VARIETY, PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
NEATLY CUT AND FINISHED.

SAMPLES AND PRICES TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ON APPLICATION.

### HEBDEN BRIDGE FUSTIANS.

"Co-operators look up to Hebden Bridge Fustian Workers in productive co-operation just as they do to Rochdale in respect to distribution. The Society is twenty-two years old, and its business has gradually increased during the whole of the time. It manufactures Corduroys, Moleskins, Twills, &c.; Dyes and Finishes for the trade, and makes up its own materials into garments. Cords and Moleskins that look as if they would wear like wire make up their exhibits."—"Rochdale Observer," June 4th, 1892.

**NUTCLOUGH, HEBDEN BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.**

AGENTS.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and London; and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Glasgow.

**THE ECCLES INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING SOCIETY LIMITED.**—ESTABLISHED, 1861.—WORKS AND OFFICES: Silk Street, Eccles, near Manchester.

Manufacturers of TOILET, ALHAMBRA, HONEYCOMB, TAPESTRY, and GRECIAN QUILTS.

Quality and Price of Goods will bear a favourable comparison with any other manufacturers'.

All kinds of Mottoes and Lettering worked on Toilet and Alhambras by arrangement. The CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALES, Manchester, London, Newcastle, and Glasgow, are appointed our Sole Agents to Societies.

Transferable Shares,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. List open.

We have just brought out a SPECIAL BLENDED QUILT—Fast Colours. Also patented a New Quilt in White and Coloured, to which we would invite a trial.

**TRADE UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS**

**SHOULD WEAR ONLY**

**The Reliable Eagle Brand  
BOOTS and SHOES.**

**MADE UNDER TRUE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES.**

**MANUFACTORY:**

**BEDE STREET, LEICESTER.**

**THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETY LIMITED,  
33, LEICESTER STREET, SHEFFIELD.**

REGISTERED No., 1,633. TRADE MARK, "UNITY."

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Table Cutlery, Fancy Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Butchers' Knives and Steels,  
**SCISSORS AND SHEARS, &c.,**

All from the best Steel, and Warranted.

**GENUINE BRITISH PLATE OR IMPROVED NICKEL SILVER AND METAL GOODS.**

Sample orders supplied direct from the Works, 33, Leicester Street, Sheffield; or any of our Goods may be obtained at the Co-operative Wholesale Societies and their Branches, Manchester, Newcastle, London, and Glasgow.

## WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

*"See how her cares sit on her, nobly borne."*—LEAR.

### THE ECONOMY OF STRENGTH.

We hear much at our meetings about economy in household expenditure, and, of course, this is an important matter to every workingman's wife, but there is another economy which we women should keep before us, and it is one which is often overlooked; it is the economy of our strength. Many housewives will perhaps ridicule the idea of saving strength, thinking should they heed the advice given they would fail to accomplish their home duties in the best possible manner. Many women have been blessed with such an abundance of strength that they are able to go on year after year without giving a thought to the expenditure of the vital forces. On the other hand many, and I might say a very great many, have to consider every step and arrange their work so that they are never obliged to take an extra step. If there are articles to take down cellar they are set aside until some errand calls them to the cellar, and then they are taken down, whereas if no thought were given to the extra steps there would be an unnecessary taxation of strength. Many mothers seem to disregard the fact that they are liable at any time to be overtaken with illness or with a nervousness that will unfit them for the most important duties, a nervousness that will be likely to affect every member of the family. It is sad to the mother of a household stricken down with prostration, and it is especially so when she feels so much the need of being actively engaged in labours for those dear to her. It is hard to see her powers of endurance so taxed that she is unable to battle with the obstacles that come in the way of her success without giving way to fretfulness and irritability, giving to children a cross word when they need to be soothed, continually finding fault until each member of the family becomes indifferent to what he does. The mother should keep some strength in reserve for days of watching and sickness, and it should be the duty of every child old enough to consider such a matter to help the mother to heed this advice.

\* \* \*

### SICK NURSING.

Good nursing in sickness cannot be valued too highly, and few people are properly aware of the great value of a competent person in charge of a patient. Any number of lives have been saved by a trustworthy nurse, and many a chance of recovery has been lost by the want of faithful, intelligent care. Every doctor can tell one of instances when his best efforts have been rendered useless by ignorance and carelessness. It is not too much to say, that the nurse is as important as the physician, and in many cases even more so. How terribly careless it is, therefore, for a mother to leave her child to the mercy of an ignorant woman, though she may be honest and loving. Even in slight ailments this should never be done, for a change for the worse may come suddenly, or some slight carelessness aggravate the original trouble and cause endless anxiety and pain.

\* \* \*

A coroner estimates that something like 600 infants are overlaid by their mothers yearly in London. Infants should sleep in cots, as it takes little to suffocate them. In Germany they send to prison any mother who overlays her child.

### "WRINKLES" AND RECIPES.

Iron rust is removed by salt mixed with lemon juice.

Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread, muffins, and the like.

A layer of leather in the iron holder makes it cooler to use.

A paste of whiting and benzine will remove spots from marble.

Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tin ware.

A bit of soda dropped in the cavity of an aching tooth will often afford relief.

Egg shells crushed and shaken in glass bottles half filled with water will clean them quickly.

If paper has been laid under the carpet, all dust may be easily removed with it.

Copperas mixed with whitewash put upon cellar walls will keep vermin away.

Half a teaspoonful of sugar will nearly always revive a dying fire.

In boiling meat for soup, it should be placed in cold water to extract the juice.

The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will sometimes cure a sick headache.

Paper will stick to walls that are washed in a solution of one-fourth pound of glue to a gallon of water.

In order to ventilate a room properly, open both top and bottom windows. Foul air goes out at the top, whilst fresh comes in at the bottom.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads. Hot alum water is also good for this purpose.

Cayenne pepper blown into cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

If gilt frames, when new, are covered with a coat of white varnish, all specks can be washed off with water, without harm.

Lamp chimneys are easily cleaned by holding them over the steam from a tea-kettle, rubbing with a soft cloth and polishing with paper.

By putting a basin of water in the oven, roast meat will be kept from scorching, and the meat cooked better.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other wood-work. It may be washed with warm soapsuds quickly, wiped dry, and then rubbed with an oily cloth. To polish it, rub with a soft rag and sweet oil. Clean off the oil and polish quickly with chamois leather.

Lime water is a most useful thing in a house. It is often used as an anti-acid, and to afford a supply of lime to the bones of rickety children, who have not the power of assimilating sufficient lime from their ordinary food to give the necessary compactness to their bones. Lime water is made by taking two ounces of slaked lime and one gallon of distilled water, and shaking the two together in a stoppered bottle. After twelve hours the excess of lime will have subsided, and the clear solution may be drawn off for use. It should be kept in a green glass bottle, with a tightly ground stopper. Dose, one to four ounces. Lime water is also very good in cases of diarrhoea. Lime water with milk is used for burns, &c. When mixed with linseed oil, it is called carron oil, and is applied to burns.

## CO-OPERATIVE CELEBRITIES.

MR. H. R. BAILEY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MR. HENRY ROBINSON BAILEY has long been honoured as one of the hardest and most conscientious workers amongst co-operators in the north of England. He was born at Bingley, in Yorkshire, on the 29th of April, 1839, his father being in business as a small manufacturer, making goods for the East India market. A commercial crisis resulted in Mr. Bailey, sen., giving up the business and removing to Manchester, where he apprenticed his son (H. R. Bailey) to the bookbinding trade. Mr. Bailey continued at this trade until an accident occurred which so disabled him as to prevent his further employment as a bookbinder. He was subsequently engaged in the stationery and bookselling department of a Manchester firm. As a young man he always took a great interest in all social movements. He became connected with the National Independent Order of Oddfellows and the Ancient Order of Druids, and was speedily recognised as a prominent member of these organisations. He was honourably connected with the Working Men's Institute in Manchester. He was also actively engaged in political work, being a member of the Executive of the Reform League, and honorary secretary of the Hulme Branch.

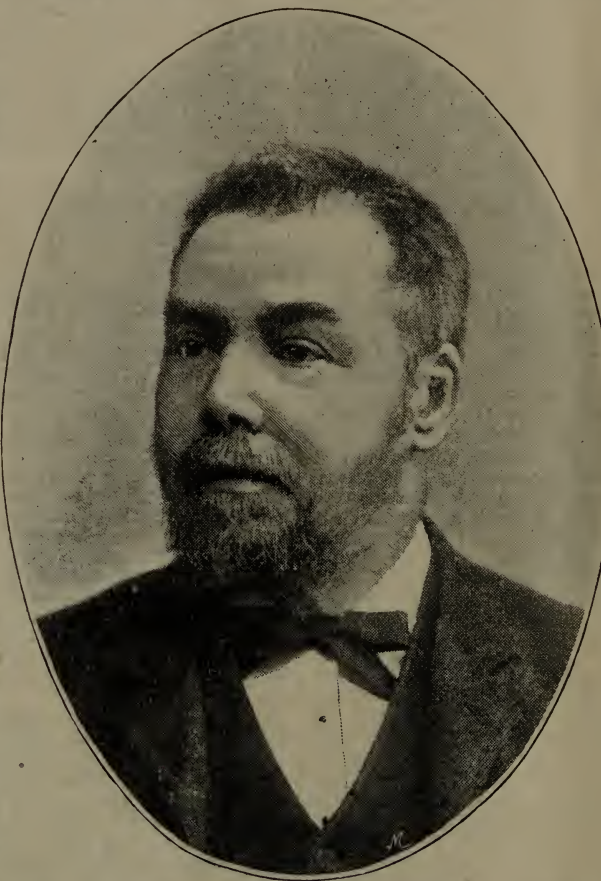
In 1857 he began to take an active part in the work of the co-operative movement. He was amongst the early advocates for the formation of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and was one of the first directors of the Co-operative Printing Society. In 1862 he became the secretary of the Manchester Industrial Society, which prospered for some years but was eventually wound up. In 1873 he was appointed secretary to the Sunderland Co-operative Society, but only remained there six months, being then elected as cashier and

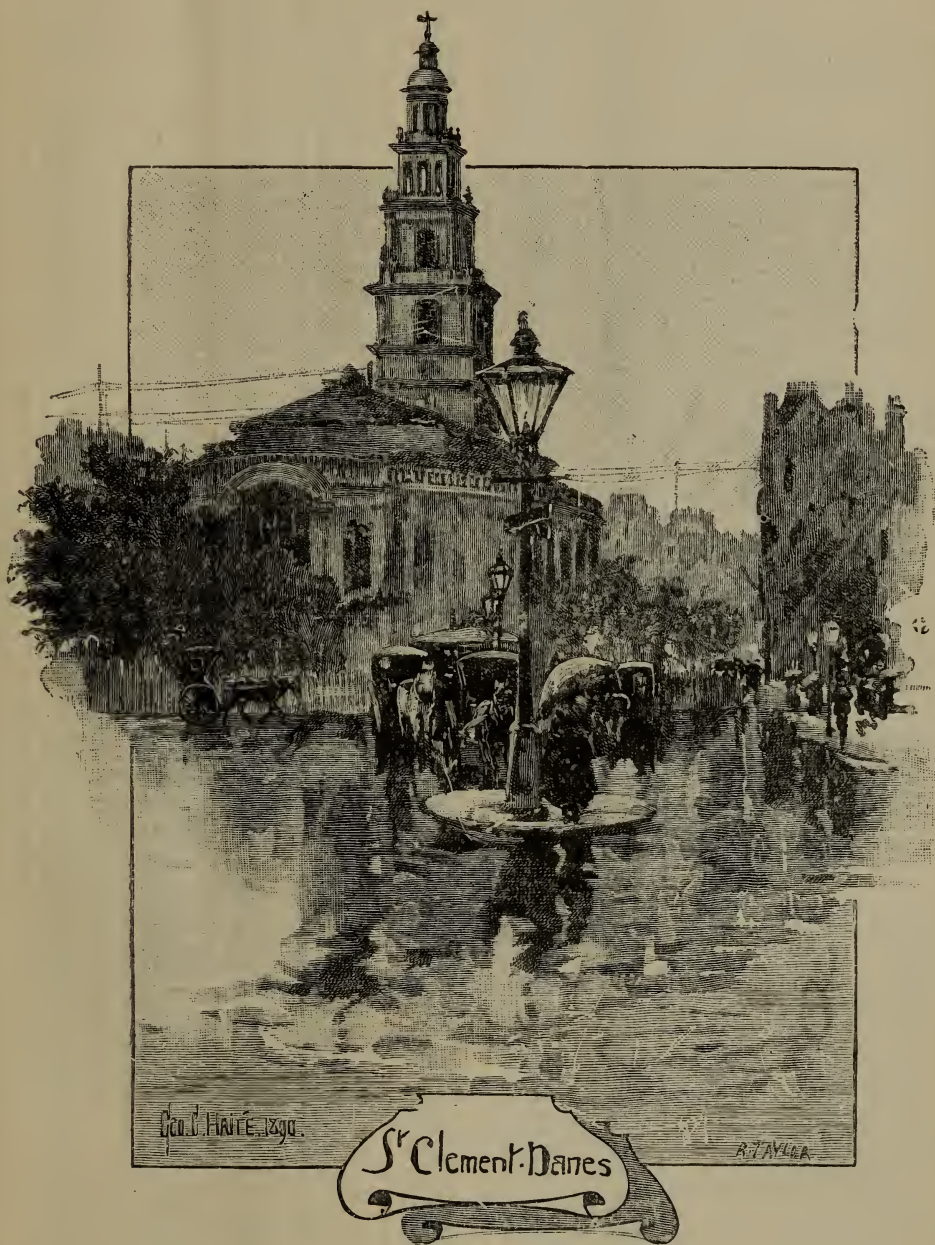
accountant to the Newcastle Branch of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, a position which he has held ever since with credit to himself and great benefit to the movement. He has acted as honorary secretary to the Northern Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union for a long number of years, and in that capacity has rendered efficient service to the propagandist side of the

movement. He was one of the compilers of the "System of Book-keeping for Co-operative Societies," and of the "Manual of Auditing," which are now published by the Union. Mr. Bailey for many years not merely sympathised with the efforts of trade unionists, but has helped them in many ways, and it is especially interesting to remember this at the present time, when a strong desire for closer alliance between the two organisations is manifest. At the Trades Union Congress in Newcastle (1891) the president, Mr. Burt, M.P., paid Mr. Bailey a high compliment in introducing him to the Congress as a co-operative delegate. Amongst other kindly things, Mr. Burt said:—"In the assistance rendered to trade-unionists in the North

of England in their struggles and trials, there was no man more entitled to a hearty reception than his friend Mr. Bailey." Mr. Bailey is also a member of the House Committee of the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle.

This sketch would scarcely be complete without some reference to Mrs. Bailey, who is so highly esteemed by those leaders of the movement and others who have met her. The first co-operative lifeboat was launched by Mrs. Bailey, at Cullercoats, 1884, and in 1879 she was chosen to christen the first steamer owned by the Wholesale Society, the "Pioneer." May both Mr. and Mrs. Bailey long live to serve the movement.





THE STRAND, LONDON.

## BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SIXTY-SIX CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,

*Showing comparative results for 1890 and 1891.*

SOCIETIES.	1890.				1891.			
	No. of Members.	Share Capital.	Sales for the Year.	Profit Realised.	No. of Members	Share Capital.	Sales for the Year.	Profit Realised.
		£	£	£		£	£	£
Accrington and Church .....	6662	157578	199550	26789	6894	154667	206140	29159
Ashton-un-Lyne Work. Men's	2047	24327	56113	8689	2409	26380	69478	10904
Bacup Industrial .....	2741	50822	89711	13679				
Barnsley British .....	12228	170092	395433	45387	13834	204958	498489	61325
Batley .....	3769	69019	116519	16462	3912	73747	131181	3196
Bingley .....	2689	46227	65939	8349	2714	47124	70457	8750
Blackburn (Grimshaw Park) ..	1229	18021	26022	5081	1331	17797	29680	5274
Blaydon District .....	4378	95668	157161	28320	4510	98045	168402	26883
Bolton .....	15080	279472	428529	64023	16617	319589	496001	74072
Bradford .....	10336	120330	223265	31482	11256	130212	256500	36612
Bury .....	9972	123810	202624	42213	10194	125791	288821	47730
Carlisle .....	3171	34988	106112	9689	3530	41141	127264	9688
Chester-le-Street .....	3681	70525	190236	32858	3984	81987	213846	42494
Cleator Moor .....	4500	84323	144694	16837	4402	79933	134701	14458
Cleckheaton .....	2792	55722	94450	12768	2982	55062	96243	13423
Cramlington .....	2042	6934	91275	14803	2238	7742	109571	16853
Crook .....	4300	72829	221269	34556	4490	87195	138753	37814
Crewe Friendly .....	4498	92449	187837	26922	5006	100329	213703	30805
Darlington .....	3030	18955	72948	11038	3365	20117	80400	12153
Derby .....	7330	96032	180204	23572	8109	105590	206315	24941
Dewsbury Pioneers .....	6735	127429	178474	25499	7115	138232	200255	36062
Doncaster .....	3312	34349	77148	7111	3546	38033	90230	8524
Droylsden .....	2415	29612	63465	9348	2631	30978	72703	10208
Dunfermline .....	4097	47450	141364	21056	4436	54772	159443	25137
Durham .....	2113	29993	54881	7938	2177	29699	65597	12354
Eccles Industrial & Provident	6027	75835	183749	25709	6372	82407	195219	26174
Failsworth .....	4136	59812	114192	15272	4420	63029	128941	18322
Farnsworth and Kearsley ....	3050	38049	104566	15624	3450	44421	121266	18551
Gateshead .....	8727	64352	301347	45892	9324	72683	334053	52070
Gloucester .....	5589	73148	112943	13481	5816	78222	121209	13702
Great Horton .....	2966	33757	85689	12727	2967	36788	87136	12792
Halifax .....	8400	113154	241262	26981	8690	105912	256326	30226
Hebden Bridge .....	2070	45400	61642	8543	2130	46791	63555	8825
Heckmondwike .....	6602	112450	163482	24552	6771	116263	168016	25114
Huddersfield Industrial .....	9694	144652	294357	42371	10081	148882	312865	45105
Jarrow and Hebburn .....	3144	17865	101475	18173	3316	21102	113000	20012
Keighley .....	4735	53702	146093	19715	4974	55962	159144	21610
Lancaster and Skerton .....	4752	64709	82673	11815	5295	71972	91648	12290
Leeds Industrial .....	26846	292839	692435	88556	29091	324697	862936	100804
Leicester .....	7279	59157	124159	7982	7288	63062	138581	9167
Lenton and Nottingham ....	4608	18897	31252	2486	4914	20064	36893	3057
Lincoln .....	6123	67462	147557	11069	6738	77678	175662	13910
Macclesfield .....	3072	35544	71614	8142	3176	37065	76202	9245
Manchester & Salford Equit. ..	11936	168166	282957	28652	12165	168694	298154	26805
Morley .....	4529	50225	115394	15431	4625	50992	123098	16951
Mossley .....	2584	39818	91077	14619	2645	40727	97760	15439
Newcastle-on-Tyne .....	10089	117976	380895	59125	10946	139829	432382	68649
Oldham Equitable .....	9399	90255	254074	43241	9817	94561	271883	43366
Oldham Industrial .....	10566	103778	345335	54348	11014	107722	378008	57367
Over Darwen Industrial ....	3235	100930	106955	14328	3302	101007	115774	16185
Pendleton .....	9069	83484	240827	37013	10239	91974	279942	42806
Plymouth Mutual .....	13972	93527	212113	27655	14902	109044	240675	36104
Prestwich .....	2289	47316	58581	9432	2445	48489	62861	10303
Radcliffe and Pilkington ....	4283	54400	140261	21868	4378	55397	145380	23271
Ramsbottom Industrial .....	2690	89097	77096	11586	2614	87315	73986	10351
Rawtenstall Industrial .....	1054	14817	15141	1737	1032	8291	13989	1650
Rochdale Equitable Pioneers	11352	362358	270583	33394	11647	370792	296025	37526
Sheffield .....	1755	9883	19444	977	1744	11631	21709	1654
Stalybridge .....	2910	25304	72240	11115	3008	27593	77151	11556
Stockton-on-Tees .....	3503	22830	84157	10063	4286	26960	111063	13397
Stratford .....	5388	66324	154292	19883	5000	74500	174079	18626
Sunderland .....	4223	46269	86353	9454	4824	48655	104857	13729
Wallsend .....	2247	35776	74893	11558	2355	39478	84899	14287
Windhill .....	3800	46014	124420	17141	4210	47715	123615	16745
Wholesale (England) .....	941	434017	7429073	145535	966	473956	8766430	135008
Wholesale (Scotland) .....	261	84454	2475338	80414	268	95378	2828036	89090

## SELECTED VERSES.

"Sweet poetry! Thou salt of life's dull course!"—ARABIC.

## IF WE KNEW.

If we knew, when walking thoughtless  
Through the crowded, noisy way  
That some pearl of wondrous whiteness  
Close beside our pathway lay,  
We would pause, when now we hasten,  
We would often look around,  
Lest our careless feet should trample  
Some rare jewel in the ground.

If we knew when genius struggled  
Through the weary nights and days,  
Sighing for some word of comfort,  
Little word of hope and praise,  
Boughs of balm, and leaves of laurel  
We would place within their hands;  
Little deeds with pleasant meanings  
Hungry hearts can understand.

If we knew, when friends around us,  
Closely press to say good-bye,  
Which, among the lips that kiss us,  
First should 'neath the daisies lie.  
We would throw our arms around them,  
Looking on them through our tears,  
Tender words of love eternal  
We would whisper in their ears.

If we knew—alas! and do we  
Ever care or seek to know—  
Whether bitter herbs or roses  
In our neighbour's garden grow  
Better far along life's pathway  
Keep this golden rule in view—  
"You should always care for others  
As you'd have them care for you."

\* \*

## THE BIRKS OF INVERMAY.

The smiling morn, the breathing spring,  
Invite the tuneless birds to sing;  
And, while they warble from the spray,  
Love melts the universal lay.

Let us, Amanda, timely wise,  
Like them, improve the hour that flies;  
And in soft raptures waste the day,  
Among the birks of Invermay.

For soon the winter of the year,  
And age, life's winter, will appear;  
At this thy living bloom will fade,  
As that will strip the verdant shade.

Our taste of pleasure then is o'er,  
The feathered songsters are no more:  
And when they drop and we decay,  
Adieu, the birks of Invermay.

David Mallet.

\* \*

## FRIENDSHIP.

Like shadows of the early morn  
Is friendship with the base,  
They dwindle on till blaze of noon  
Has melted every trace.

Like shadows of the evening hour  
Is friendship with the wise,  
Which grows until life's day is o'er,  
Until it sets and dies.

## THE CHILDREN.

This beautiful and touching poem was found in  
the desk of Charles Dickens after his death:—

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,  
And the school for the day is dismissed,  
And the little ones gather around me  
To bid me "Good night" and be kissed;  
Oh, the little white arms that encircle  
My neck in a tender embrace!  
Oh, the smiles that are haloes of heaven  
Shedding sunshine and love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming  
Of my childhood, too lovely to last:  
Of love that my heart will remember  
When it wakes to the pulse of the past.  
Ere the world and its wickedness made me  
A partner of sorrow and sin—  
When the glory of God was about me,  
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,  
And the fountain of feelings will flow,  
When I think of the paths steep and stony,  
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;  
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,  
Of the tempests of fate blowing wild;  
Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy  
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of households,  
They are angels of God in disguise—  
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,  
His glory still beams in their eyes;  
Oh, those truants from earth and from heaven,  
They have made me more manly and mild.  
And I know now how Jesus could liken  
The kingdom of God to a child.

Oh, seek not a life for the dear ones  
All radiant as others have done,  
But that life may have just as much shadow  
To temper the glare of the sun;  
I would pray God to guard them from evil,  
But my prayer would bound back to myself.  
Ah, a seraph may pray for a sinner,  
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,  
I have banished the rule and the rod;  
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,  
They have taught me the goodness of God.  
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,  
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;  
My frown is sufficient correction,  
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,  
To traverse its threshold no more;  
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones  
That meet me each morn at the door.  
I shall miss the "Good nights" and the kisses  
And the gush of their innocent glee,  
The group on the green, and the flowers  
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at even,  
Their song in the school and the street;  
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,  
And the tramp of their delicate feet.  
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,  
And Death says the school is dismissed,  
May the little ones gather around me,  
And bid me "Good night" and be kissed!

## SIMPLE AND STRAIGHT, BUT STRIKING.

EVERY unbiassed member who has had any practical experience of the matter will confirm the belief, that in all the trades carried on by us, our policy of *selling at the average trade prices* is fairly acted on, and that if anyone will trade with us for the supply of his whole requirement he will be as cheaply served as at any establishments we may be put into competition with. It is not a fair test, however, to make a selection of one leading article sold at a loss by one tradesman, and another sold on the same terms by another, and expect us in all cases to be on a par with all. It is a thoroughly dishonest practice, but it is a very common one of tradesmen selling one or two articles at a loss in order to draw trade, they trusting to recoup themselves by the extra profit placed on other goods which pass unnoticed. Another point to be considered is the fact that unlike others, *one price is charged to all alike* at the store. We have not the chance of adapting prices to suit a district, nor yet of charging one purchaser one price, and another, not equally alert, a higher. There are two principles on which co-operative trade may be carried on—one that of selling at an average profit, and dividing that profit quarterly, and the other, that of selling at wholesale cost, *plus* the bare expenses of management. The first is the one generally acted on, and found to answer best the requirements of the working classes at the present time. In carrying out that policy, we claim that we are and always have been fairly successful, and that the purchaser is served as cheaply as at any one competitive establishment he may select. In some cases there is no doubt differences may be found. An *average rate* implies as much. If we are higher in one case, that is met by a less charge in others, only some critics make a note of the one fact, without allowing the set-off of the other. To endeavour to be below in all cases would be ruinous to the society, for the conditions are not equal. Under the competitive system a tradesman has no one to satisfy save himself, and no account to render to any one so long as he keeps clear of the law or the Bankruptcy Court. He may charge what price he pleases, and vary the same to every customer if he chooses. He can tempt the ready-money purchaser and victimise the one who is in his books, and may for a long time sell at a loss, till ultimately he is brought to account by his creditors. It will be evident to all that in competition with such as he a society is considerably handicapped. It should be borne in mind also, that if successful, it could only be at the expense of still further grinding down the wages of the poorest, for cheap goods mean low wages, and wretchedness and misery in the homes of those least able to help themselves. As co-operators, no less than as trade-unionists, our interest lies in "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work," and a fair day's pay is the right of others than our own selves. Admitting the difficulties often to be found by the poor in making both ends meet, it is the duty of all to do their utmost to purchase only from fair-dealing establishments, be they co-operative or competitive stores, and to pay honest prices for reliable goods, remembering the object of co-operation to be the promotion of truth, economy, and justice in both production and exchange.—*Leicester Co-operative Record.*

## OUR RAISON D'ETRE.

THE sense of the injustice of the ordinary industrial and commercial methods is the cause of the inception and growth of co-operation. The leading idea has always been a desire for equity; and they have felt that, just as in political matters the more democratic the organisation of a Government becomes the more the wants of the great masses of the people are considered, so, in the world of labour, democratic organisations would give to the worker that just consideration and treatment which the master-and-man system has failed to supply. Co-operators fully recognise the benefits of division of labour, and of free exchange of products; but they think that to ensure equitable exchange there must be full knowledge and equal power, or, in their absence, a cultivated self-restraint on the part of the best informed and most powerful. They insist on the necessity for publicity in all essential matters, on the advisability of the one man one vote principle in industry as well as in politics, on the necessity for all men possessing capital, and on the abolition of all monopolies. They think that co-operation ensures to every willing man an easy means of acquiring capital, and of securing equity in all things; and if co-operators cannot break down monopolies without the aid of the legislatures, they will not fail to seek that aid in the same manner as they have repeatedly done in the past, when otherwise insuperable obstacles required to be removed. Co-operators look upon local and imperial government as links in the chain of a complete system of co-operation, and they are steadily increasing their active share in the task of government. Personally, the writer thinks that there are indications of co-operators taking a rapid step in exerting greater influence on the legislature, as a means of accelerating the progress of industrial co-operation.—*Benjamin Jones, London.*

\* \* \*

## BRIEF AND BROTHERLY.

WHAT we want to-day is to lift our movement out of the cold dreary region of self-interest into the warm bright sunlight of mutual help and brotherly love. And in proportion as we understand, appreciate, and share in the benefits of organised co-operation, is the measure of our responsibility actively to support and make them a means of advantage to others, and thus as members of one corporate body co-operate for the good of all. Let each of us act as though the success of the movement depends upon us alone, ever keeping before us the highest aims of co-operation—not that it shall minister to our own interest and enjoyment alone, but that it shall bring about a better state of life for the masses of the people. The real strength of a society does not lie in its numbers, nor in the amount of its trade, but in the amount of true co-operative spirit among its members. Let us, then, make the present truer and nobler than the past; "developing the highest efforts of heart and brain for a common end, imbuing life itself with a deeper meaning, stirring within us holy resolves, and waking slumbering heroism into active life," by recognising the grand principle that no man liveth to himself alone.—*A. Scotton, Derby.*

# EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUP

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

IN FOUR VARIETIES.

## BROWN.

Beef and Vegetables. Makes a Nutritious Soup. Flavours and Enriches all Soups, Sauces, Hashes, Stews, &c.

## TOMATO.

A Delicious Tomato Soup. Made by simply Boiling in Water.

## GRAVINA.

EDWARDS' Gravy Powder. Makes a Rich Gravy in a few minutes.

## WHITE VEGETABLE.

A Purely Vegetable Preparation.

SOLD IN PACKETS AND CANISTERS.



*Be sure that you see our Name on every Packet or Canister, and thus avoid Disappointment.*

Sole Manufacturers: FREDK. KING & CO., Limited,  
3-6, CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON.

# Happy Homes and How to Make Them!

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BY USING

**COMPO,**

The Latest Sanitary Discovery.

**THE SELF WASHER!**

**THE SAFE WASHER!**

---

Have you tried it?

If not, ask at the Stores for it, and SEE YOU GET IT.

## SHORT STATEMENTS, FERTILE FACTS.

*"Behold on what a slender thread gigantic issues hang."*—VICTORIAN.

About 400,000,000lbs. of soap are used in England yearly.

The total cost of the navy exceeds £13,000,000 yearly.

There are 30,000 Americans who constantly reside in London.

Over 3,000,000,000 envelopes are manufactured in this country annually.

In some London hotels the waiters receive as much as £500 a year in tips.

Paris can now be reached from London an hour sooner than Edinburgh.

Londoners live, on an average, to an age of fifty-seven years. In most parts of the country the standard is below this.

A silver coin is usually in currency for twenty-seven years.

The Queen's chief cook receives £700 a year. No need for a strike here.

In Southern Europe 38,000 oranges have been picked from one tree.

In proportion to the population, three times as much spirits are drunk in Scotland as in England.

According to returns, Brighton is the healthiest of the large towns of England.

Both legs of a large proportion of human beings are not of the same length.

It is stated that the value of furniture per house in the United Kingdom is £160.

There are 100 per cent more criminals among unmarried than married men.

Two tons of stamps are despatched daily from Somerset House throughout the country.

A good Egyptian mummy, warranted 6,000 years old, can be bought any day for £20.

France has more than a quarter of a million carrier pigeons trained for use in time of war.

Out of something like 100,000 parcels sent through the Parcel Post every day only two go astray.

Out of 2,759 duels fought in Italy during the past ten years, 974 were caused by newspaper and literary quarrels.

London has 10,000 cabs, with 20,000 horses, and 18,000 drivers, and their earnings exceed £12,000 a day.

The working-classes form 69 per cent, the middle-class 28 per cent, and the upper-class 3 per cent of the population of this country.

The total value of the tobacco imported into England annually is under £3,000,000, while the taxation upon this value exceeds £9,000,000.

A manufacturer of one of the standard typewriters says that 75,000 women are making a living in the United States by using the machines.

Recent investigation has shown that the people of Great Britain swallow over 5,500,000 pills daily, or one pill a week for every person in the population.

There were recently living in one house in a village near Norwich five generations, the ages of the individuals being ninety-two, sixty-one, thirty-six, nineteen, and six months respectively.

The British Royal Crown is supposed to be worth £112,000. It weighs nearly two pounds, and comprises more than three thousand precious stones, five-sixths of which are diamonds. The present crown was made for Queen Victoria in 1838, and materials for it were obtained from half a dozen crowns of bygone British Sovereigns.

There are more ducks in the Chinese Empire than in all the world outside of it. They are kept by the Celestials on every farm, on the public and private roads, on streets of cities, and on all the lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, and brooks in the country.

In the year 1200 chimneys were scarcely known in England. One only was allowed in a religious house, one in a manor house, and one in the great hall of a castle or lord's house, but in other houses the smoke found its way out as it could.

Roughly speaking, nearly £20,000,000, out of something like £28,000,000 received by our railway companies last year for carrying passengers, were paid by the occupants of the third-class compartments.

Beef is never seen at a Chinese table, oxen and cows capable of working the plough being accounted too valuable to the farmer to be consigned to the butcher. Very severe penalties are attached to the slaughter of these animals. So China is a beefless country.

A trade journal has published some statistics concerning poultry in France. It states that there are in the country 45,000,000 of hens, which, at an average price of 2s. 50c. per head, represent a value of 112,050,000 francs. One-fifth of the stock is annually consumed as food, and is sold for about 22,500,000 francs. Two millions of cocks, worth 5,000,000 francs, are also sold as food. The number of laying hens is put down at 35,000,000, and the annual value of their eggs is 183,000,600 francs.

A statistician has calculated that a week's work in Birmingham comprises, among its various results, the fabrication of 14,000,000 pens, 6,000 bedsteads, 7,000 guns, 300,000,000 cut nails, 1,000,000 buttons, 1,000 saddles, 5,000,000 copper or bronze coins, 20,000 spectacles, 6 tons of *papier-mâché* wares, over £30,000 worth of jewellery, 4,000 miles of iron and steel wire, 10 tons of pins, 5 tons of hairpins and hooks and eyes, 130,000 gross of screws for woodwork, 500 tons of nuts and screw-bolts and spikes, 50 tons of wrought-iron hinges, 350 miles length of wax for vestas, 40 tons of refined metal, 40 tons of German silver, 1,000 dozen fenders, 3,500 bellows, 800 tons of brass and copper wares, to say nothing of the myriad other articles, such as pianofortes, cylinder castings, perambulators, wheels, axles, safes, locks, &c.

Great Britain is notably the greatest jam-making country in the world. In London alone some 50,000 people are employed in this industry, and in the United Kingdom there are at least 130 great manufacturing centres, irrespective of large quantities made at home. This country is also the greatest consumer of jams. The total amount of jams made each year depends very much upon the fruit crops both at home and abroad, but it may be averaged at 250,000 tons; of this, at the rate of 1lb. per head of population per month, 203,571 tons is required for home consumption; the remainder is used on board ship or exported. British jams are known and appreciated everywhere, and, go where one may, jam jars, or bottles bearing the name of some well-known British manufacturer, will be found. The jams made at Crumpsall are pronounced by an analyst "absolutely pure."

# CO-OPERATIVE CHRONOLOGY—Congress, 1891, to Congress, 1892.

1891. [hibition opened.]  
 May 16 23rd Annual Congress at Lincoln.—Ex-  
 18 Inaugural address by A. H. D. Acland,  
 Esq., M.P.; presentation to Mr. Neale.  
 22 Bradford—Death of Mr. T. Leech, 15  
 years director. [aged 62.]  
 24 Norwich—Interment of Mr. Fiddington.  
 30 Leeds—Corner stone laying and presenta-  
 tion to Mr. T. Robinson, at Bramley.  
 June 0 Lancaster—Death of Mr. R. Parker,  
 many years director and chairman.  
 16 Leith Provident—Open. of new bakery.  
 18 Glossop—Death of Mr. D. Stansfield,  
 committeeman.  
 20 Perth—Excur. to Balgowan, 1000 present.  
 27 Langley Mill—Ceremonial op. 4th branch  
 27 Manchester—Trip to Southport, 1,200.  
 27 Clydebank—Excursion to Cardross.  
 27 Retirement of Mr. E. V. Neale as  
 Gen. Secretary of Co-operative Union.  
 July 4 Paisley Prov.—Excursion to Gourrock,  
 3,600 present.  
 4 Paisley Equit.—Trip to Troon, 1,400 pres.  
 9 Cambridge—Grand celebration and fête.  
 18 Gainsbro'—Munificent gift of land by  
 Sir H. B. Bacon. [pool, 1,200 present.]  
 18 Crewe Friendly—Excursion to Liver-  
 18 Colne—Grand demonstration and fête.  
 29 Portobello—Death of Mr. Goodal, direc.  
 Aug. 1 Durham—Interesting demonstration.  
 4 Colchester—Great demonstration.  
 5 C.W.S. (Liverpool)—Gallant rescue from  
 drowning by Mr. Holbrook.  
 12 Woolwich—Cerem. open. of new stables.  
 15 National Festival at Crystal Palace.  
 22 Ashington Equit.—Open. new premises.  
 26 Chelsea—Garden party in Rectory grnds  
 29 Choppington—New premises opened.  
 29 Leeds—New branch at Swinnow opened.  
 29 Birmingham Indus.—Demos. and cele.  
 30 Pembroke Dock—Fire at store.  
 31 Tillicoultry—Death of Mr. R. Spittal.  
 Sept. 5 Sheerness—Opening of new stores.  
 5 Eccles—Opening of new bakery, &c.  
 7 Trades Union Cong. at Newcastle-on-T.  
 7 Desbro'—Fire at stores, total destruct'n.  
 9 C.W.S. (Newcastle)—Death of Mr.  
 Wm. Green (Durham), director.  
 17 Edge Hill (Liverpool)—Burglary at stores  
 19 Death of Mr. R. Austin, late of Manches.  
 23 Hebden Bridge Fustian—Coming-of-age  
 celebrations  
 Oct. 1 Co-operative Union—Appointment of Mr.  
 Harwood, M.A., as consulting solicitor.  
 1 Preston—Daring robbery at boot store.  
 11 Bolton—Great productive exhibition.  
 17 Hartlepool—Foundation stone laying.  
 17 Halifax—Inauguration of new branch  
 stores at Elland. [Mr. E. V. Neale.]  
 17 Co-op. Union—Formal leave-taking of  
 21 Star Corn Mill—Ceremonial op. new mill  
 22 C.W.S. (Cardiff)—Opening of saleroom.  
 24 Willington Quay—New premises open'd.  
 27 Wellingborough—Corner stone laying.  
 Nov. 4 Leicester—Opening new C.W.S. boot  
 works at Knighton. Impos. ceremony.  
 10 Sheffield—Extinction of Redemption Ac.  
 15 Bristol—Death of Mr. T. Foulkes,  
 manager C.W.S.  
 25 Burv—Death of Mr. Sully, aged 8r,  
 "father of the store."
- Dec. 2 Grangemouth—Death of Mr. Jas. Kerr.  
 5 Bury—New branch premises opened.  
 7 Bedminster—Boot store premises inaug.  
 11 Wolverhampton—New central stores op.  
 15 C.W.S.—Mr. S. Taylor, of Bolton, died.  
 18 Scottish C.W.S.—Farewell presentation  
 to Mr. A. L. Scott. [fact'y, £7,000 loss.]  
 1892 24 C.W.S. (Crumpsall)—Fire in the jam  
 Jan. 2 Glasgow—Presentation to Mr. and Mrs.  
 John Allan. [new block.]  
 2 Radcliffe (Northumberland)—Opening of  
 2 Broomhill—Inaugurating new buildings.  
 5 Scotland—Death of Mrs. Maxwell, and  
 very serious illness of Mr. Maxwell.  
 9 Brechin—Funeral of Mr. J. Sandeman.  
 15 Glasgow Eastern—Death, at Rothesay,  
 of Mr. Wm. Hannah, president.  
 15 Ravensthorpe—Fire in shop, dam. slight.  
 30 Bradford Provi.—Great demonstration,  
 and presenta. to Mr. Hopkinson, sec.  
 Feb. 2 Scottish C.W.S.—Opening new shirt  
 factory at Shieldhall.  
 7 Huddersfield—Opening of society's 20th  
 branch, interesting ceremony.  
 9 Burton—Death of Mr. Ewridge, com.  
 11 North Shields—Mr. R. Rogerson killed  
 on railway at Tynemouth.  
 13 Peterboro' Equit.—Open. of new branch.  
 20 Blaenavon—Plans passed for new prem.  
 24 New Brompton—Death of Mr. Cannon,  
 committeeman.  
 25 Mansfield—Death of Mr. Gunthorpe, sec.  
 27 Langley Mill—Demonstration and open-  
 ing new branch.  
 Mar. 5 Bo'ness Pottery—Opening of new works.  
 5 Boldon Indust.—New premises inaugu-  
 rated at Pelam.  
 8 Berkhamsted—Death of Mr. J. Lantaff.  
 8 Norwich—New bakery celebration.  
 10 Cowlaers—Fire at cent. store, small loss.  
 19 Cramlington—Opening of new store at  
 Seaton Burn. [Mill.]  
 21 Barnsley—Corner stone laying at Hoyle  
 25 Jarrow and Hebburn—New stores cele.  
 26 Gainsbro'—Demonstration and corner  
 stone laying. [dent.]  
 28 Failsforth—Present. to Mr. Pollit, presi-  
 April 2 Queensbury—Great demonstration.  
 5 Aberdeen—Death of Mr. Mainwaring,  
 treasurer.  
 7 Failsforth—Death of Mr. S. Taylor.  
 16 Shiremoor—New stores opening celebra.  
 18 Northampton—Open. new central prem.  
 18 Oxford—New branch store opening.  
 20 Winsford—Death of Mr. W. Denson,  
 aged 75.  
 21 Wellingboro' United—Open. new prem.  
 21 Sunderland—Presentation to Mr. Croft.  
 30 Low Wortley (Leeds)—Corner stone lay.  
 May 1 Gateshead—Death of Mr. J. Thirlaway.  
 5 C.W.S.—Opening of new saleroom at  
 Birmingham. [ing of new premises.]  
 7 Kinning Park (Glasgow)—Formal open-  
 7 Edmonton (Lond.)—Opening new bakery  
 and branch. [president.]  
 June 1 Tweedside—Death of Mr. T. Dawson,  
 2 Louth—Death of Mr. A. Fenn, secretary.  
 4 Rochdale Congress—Opening of produc-  
 tive exhibition.  
 6 Rochdale Congress—Inaugural address  
 the president, Mr. J. T. W. Mitchell.



FURNESS ABBEY

## SOME HISTORY OF LONDON BRIDGE

It has been said, though actual proof is difficult to get at, that a rude bridge connecting the Middlesex and Surrey shores, about 200 feet to the east of the present structure, existed in the year 1000. A few years after this date a bridge of wood was built which was eventually burned in 1136, and for 40 years people were ferried across when occasion required. In the year 1176, what is now termed the Old London Bridge, of which many prints are yet existing, was begun, and occupied 33 years in building. It was considered a substantial building and houses were built along each side. It was built on stone piers, but large quantities of timber were used for the arches. In three years after its completion a catastrophe occurred. A fire broke out at the south extremity, and this brought crowds of people on the bridge from the north side. The houses at this side took fire, and more than 3,000 persons lost their lives, being either killed in the crush, burned, or drowned. The structure was restored, but was partly destroyed by fire at no less than three periods, the last being in 1725. In 1756, owing largely to the narrowness of the thoroughfare and increasing traffic, the houses were pulled down; and in 1782 the toll was finally discontinued. About the year 1822 the corporation decided to build a new bridge, and three years later the Lord Mayor laid the first stone of the present notable bridge, which is built entirely of granite at a cost of considerably over half-a-million sterling. In 1831, William IV. and his Queen opened the new bridge amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The traffic across London Bridge is almost incredible. It is estimated on reliable data that no less than 250,000 people and about 24,000 vehicles cross the bridge every day. No doubt this number will be lessened when the New Tower Bridge is opened this year. The traffic citywards in the morning and backwards in the evening is one of the sights of the metropolis, and as the guide books say, must be seen to be appreciated. This enormous moving crowd necessitates a constant attendance of street cleaners who remove three or four cart loads of litter and dust day by day. This dust has been carefully analysed and is found to consist very largely of leather and iron. This will give some idea of the wear and tear which is constantly going on. The pedestrians each leave a small portion of their shoe leather, the vehicles their wheels, and the horses their shoes. Besides this of course the granite itself must suffer, and it is computed that about 25 cubic yards of granite are reduced to dust every year through the incessant grind of the traffic. From this point of view at all events London Bridge may be said to be the most wonderful in the world.

\* \* \*

## LONDON GROUND RENTS.

Taking the term "ground-rent" to mean the annual value of all the land in London which has been occupied by buildings, but minus the value of such buildings, it has been estimated that it amounts to about £15,000,000 a year. The value of land in the metropolis is so immense as almost to surpass belief. For instance, a ground-rent of £6,000 a year for the Hotel Metropole seems to

have been obtained without any difficulty. For the Pavilion Music Hall the ground-rent asked was £2,700, and, after this sum had been agreed to, an offer was made of £4,000 a year for the site.

\* \* \*

## CHURCHES AND SALARIES.

Within a quarter of a mile of St. Paul's Cathedral stand sixty-four churches belonging to the Church of England. The following shows a little of the inequality that exists between the duties of the clergymen and the scale of remuneration:—

Church.	Income.	Population.
St. Peter-upon-Cornhill ..	£2,150, with house	196
St. Olave, Hart Street ....	2,090, with house	430
St. Andrew Undershaft ....	2,000, with house	327
All Hallows, London Wall..	1,700.....	535
St. Mary, Woolnoth .....	1,200.....	250
St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate	1,050.....	199
St. Michael, Cornhill.....	935, with house	227
St. Alphage, London Wall..	925.....	31

\* \* \*

## COST OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The expenditures for the European armies only, according to the Budgets of 1890-91, are:—

Germany (population 49 millions)....	£37,775,000
Austria-Hungary (41 millions) .....	11,750,000
Italy (34 millions) .....	13,100,000
France (39 millions) .....	22,120,000
Russia (113 millions) .....	33,300,000
Great Britain (38½ millions) .....	17,700,000
Spain (17½ millions) .....	8,750,000
Portugal (5 millions) .....	1,150,000
Holland (4½ millions) .....	1,750,000
Belgium (6 millions) .....	1,862,500
Switzerland (3 millions) .....	1,000,000
Denmark (2½ millions) .....	1,000,000
Sweden and Norway (6¾ millions),	
Army and Navy .....	2,200,000
Roumania (5 millions) .....	1,450,000
Greece (2¼ millions) .....	250,000

Total, say.....£155,000,000

\* \* \*

## HALF A CENTURY OF INVENTIONS.

Those of us not yet fifty years of age have probably lived in the most important and intellectually progressive period of human history. Within this half century the following inventions and discoveries have been among the number: Ocean steamships, street railways, telegraph lines, ocean cables, telephones, phonograph, photography, and a score of new methods of picture-making, aniline colours, kerosene oil, electric lights, steam fire-engines, chemical fire extinguishers, anaesthetics, and painless surgery, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, giant powder, aluminium, magnesium, and other new metals; electro-plating, spectrum analysis and spectroscopy, audiphone, pneumatic tubes, electric motor, electric railway, electric belts, typewriter, cheap postal system, steam heating, steam and hydraulic elevators, vestibule cars, cantilever bridges. These are only a part. All positive knowledge of the physical constitution of planetary and stellar worlds has been attained within this period.



# Economize!

---

One tablet of the **SUNLIGHT SOAP** will do more washing than two tablets of ordinary laundry soaps.

It will make your clothes white.

It will not injure the most delicate lace.

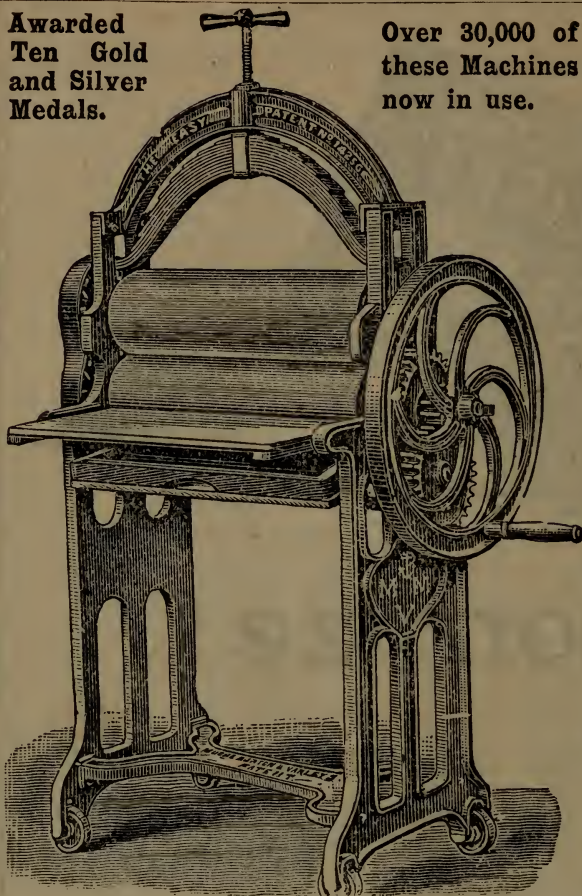
It will not shrink flannels and woollens.

It will enable you to do a large wash in half a day.

---

**BEWARE.** Do not allow other soaps said to be the same as the "SUNLIGHT" to be palmed off upon you. If you do you must expect to be disappointed. See that you get what you ask for, and that the word "SUNLIGHT" is stamped upon every tablet, and printed upon every wrapper.

Awarded  
Ten Gold  
and Silver  
Medals.



Over 30,000 of  
these Machines  
now in use.

THE  
**"ANCHOR EASY"**  
Wringer and Mangle,  
With Patent Roller Bearings and Patent  
Safety Slides for Mangle Boards.

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VARLEY,**  
ANCHOR IRONWORKS,  
**KEIGHLEY.**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**WASHING, WRINGING,**  
AND  
**MANGLING MACHINES,**  
ALSO  
**CHAFF CUTTERS,**  
**FRUIT DRESSERS,**  
*Sugar Cutters,*  
**MORTICING MACHINES,**  
AND ALL KINDS OF  
**Joiners' Machinery.**

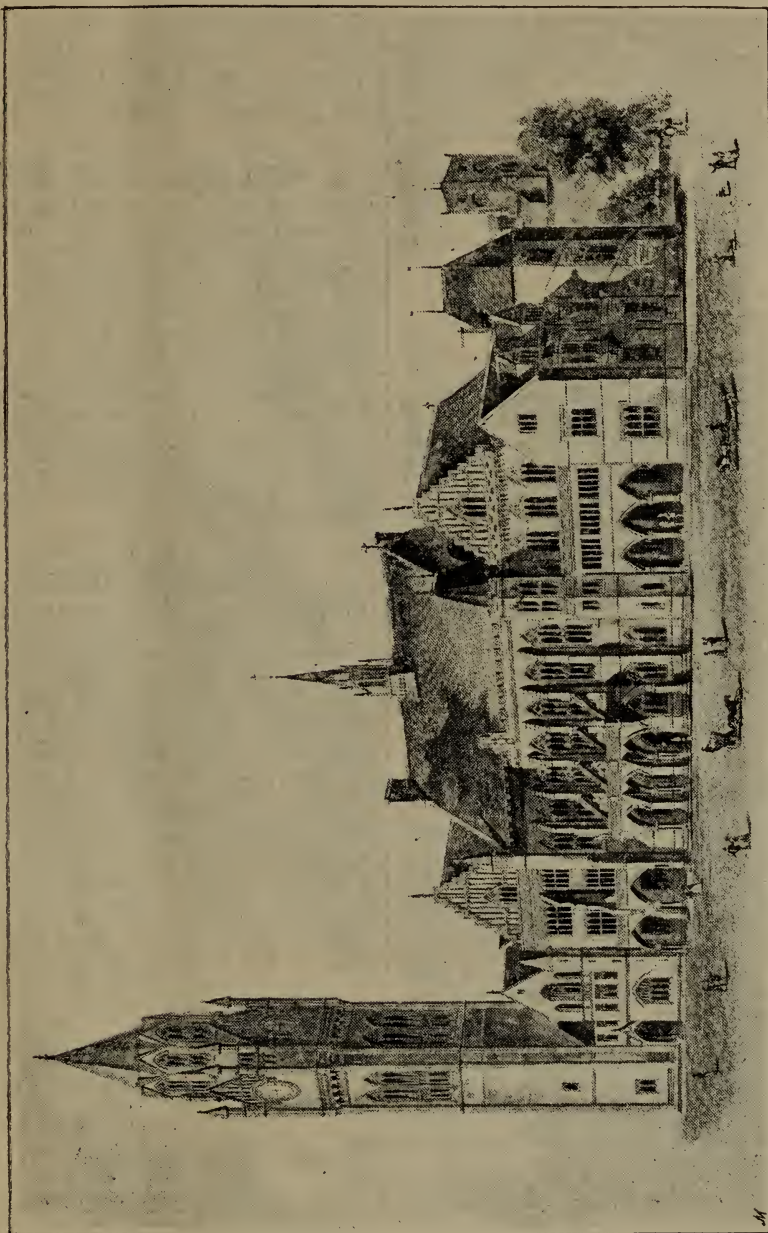
ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

**HARGRAVES'**  
**TOBACCO MANUFACTORY**  
**44, SWAN STREET,**  
**MANCHESTER.**

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF  
Plain and Fancy Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuffs.  
**L. & Y. SMOKING MIXTURE.**

TOBACCOS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, AND GUARANTEED ACCORDING TO LAW.

Orders through the Co-operative Wholesale Society have prompt attention.



ROCHDALE TOWN HALL.

The Congress Exhibition of Co-operative Productions was held in the Main Hall of the building as seen above.

## COUNSEL.

WHENEVER parents find that their offspring are beginning to prefer any other place before home, let them ask themselves these questions, and they may discover the secret of their children's unfortunate preferences. Does the father strive to make home bright and happy, or is he silent, moody, and unsocial? Are his children furnished with a proper supply of books, papers, magazines, and such other means of amusement and improvement as their natures require? Does the mother make friends and confidants of her daughters, or does she merely dole out to them food and clothing? Do the parents, in short, sympathise in the joys and griefs, the hopes and fears, of their children, or do they ignore all that is most essential to the happiness and genial culture of childhood?

\* \* \*

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

CLOTHING for children should be light and perfectly loose about the body to protect the arms and legs from cold, while it allows perfect freedom of motion. We greatly overdress children. They ought never to be oppressed with what they wear, and it should always protect the limbs. Generally the body is overdressed and the arms and legs too little dressed. It is downright murder to leave the arms and legs of little ones bare in cold weather. It is injurious to overload and keep their bodies too warm. In the first case children are liable to congestion of the internal organs, in the latter to debility and weakness of the skin. If they are properly clothed and their bodies exposed to the air and sunshine, the skin may always be kept vigorous. If parents will study and apply the laws of a wise hygiene they will be able to rear their offspring to health and beauty.—*Dr. Johnson.*

\* \* \*

## HOW TO COMMAND SUCCESS.

I DO not need to say very much to those young men who wish to "get on" in the world and reach a good old age of happiness and prosperity, but I will refer them to a study of my own rules of action. Briefly, I would say: Be honest; do not spend as much as you make; don't smoke or drink; depend upon your own personal exertions, and do not leave important affairs to a third person; don't have too many irons in the fire; do not get above your own business, and, above all, be systematic. Advertise your business on all possible occasions, but attend to it, too, and see that your claims and promises made to the public are fulfilled. It does not pay to have a single customer go away dissatisfied. Nor does it pay to take money for services for which you do not render an equivalent.

The best working years of a man's life are between twenty-six and sixty; but much good work is possible long after the threescore year mark has been passed. I can say, for myself, that every moment of my time is put to some definite purpose, and though I have numberless calls and demands, I enjoy a reasonable recreation each day. Both work and rest, and joy also, should make up the sum of a busy life.—*The late P. T. Barnum.*

## SERVE THEM RIGHT!

A LAW exists in Denmark providing that all drunken persons shall be taken to their homes in carriages at the expense of the publican who sold them the last glass. They have a curious but effective method of dealing with inebriates in the Argentine Republic. Instead of fining an offender, they sentence a drunkard to sweep the streets for eight days. A similar punishment exists at St. Petersburg, where well-dressed men may occasionally be seen acting as scavengers.

\* \* \*

## THE GIRL WHO WORKS.

THE girl who works—God bless her! She is brave and active. She is not too proud to earn her own living, nor ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She is studious and painstaking, and patient. She smiles at you from behind counter or desk. There is a memory of her sewn into each silken gown. She is like a beautiful young mountaineer already far up the hill, and the sight of her should be a fine inspiration for us all. It is an honour to know this girl—even to be worthy of her regard. Her hands may be stained with factory grease or printers' ink, but it is an honest hand and a helping hand. It stays misfortune from many homes; it is the one shield that protects many a forlorn little family from the almshouse and asylum.

\* \* \*

## LARGE HOTELS.

AT the present time the largest hotel in England is the Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Avenue, London, which was opened in 1885, and accommodated no fewer than 1,000 people who slept there on the night preceding Jubilee Day. The building is ten stories high, and covers one acre of land; the hotel can dine 1,000 people, 500 at separate tables. A dozen clerks are needed to attend to the bookkeeping, and from 35 to 40 men are always busy in the kitchen. The yearly consumption of milk is 75,000 quarts; water, 20,000,000 gallons; while the cellars hold 60,000 dozens of wine. The state apartments have often been used by Royalty, and Madame Patti stays there when in town. The next largest hotel in this country is the Victoria, also in Northumberland Avenue, with 500 rooms; followed by the Grand Hotel, the Langham, and the Savoy, all in London. The largest provincial hotels are the Grand at Scarborough, and the principal hotel at Leamington. At the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, said to be the largest in the world, which is 115 ft. high, and has seven stories, there is said to be accommodation for 1,200 persons, and there are 755 rooms.

\* \* \*

## FACTS.

In the British army there are roughly speaking 150,000 English, 30,000 Irish, and 16,000 Scots.

It has been estimated that every year 200,000 female babies are purposely killed in China, baby girls being considered a curse.

There are 507 workhouses and 77 prisons in England and Wales. If co-operation were universal, and people were consequently thrifty and honest, how many would there be then?

## HEALTH ITEMS.

"'Twere wise to learn on what a trifle hangs a good existence!"—HEYD.

## HEALTH ALPHABET.

As soon as you are up shake blankets and sheets;  
 Better be without shoes than sit with wet feet;  
 Children if healthy are active, not still; [ill];  
 Damp beds and damp clothes will both make you  
 Eat slowly, and chew your food thoroughly well;  
 Freshen the air in the house where you dwell;  
 Garments must never be made very tight;  
 Homes should be healthy, airy, and light.  
 If you wish to be well, as you do I've no doubt,  
 Just open the windows before you go out.  
 Keep your various rooms always tidy and clean;  
 Let dust on the furniture never be seen.  
 Much illness is caused by the want of pure air;  
 Now to open the windows be ever your care;  
 Old rags and old rubbish should never be kept;  
 People should see that their floors are well swept;  
 Quick movements in children are healthy and right;  
 Remember, the young cannot thrive without light.  
 See that the cistern is clean to the brim;  
 Take care that your dress is all tidy and trim;  
 Use your nose to find out if there be a bad drain;  
 Very sad are the fevers that come in its train;  
 Walk as much as you can without feeling fatigue;  
 Xerxes could walk full many a league.  
 Your health is your wealth, which your wisdom  
 must keep; [reap].  
 Zeal will help a good cause, and the good you will

In cold weather the face should be well washed and dried the first thing in the morning, before it is exposed too much to the air, and the last thing at night before going to bed. The water used should be of the same temperature as the skin, and the towels should be rather rough than soft.

For a summer beverage there can be nothing more healthy and strengthening than buttermilk. It is excellent for weak or delicate stomachs, and far better as a dinner drink than tea, coffee, or water, and, unlike them, does not retard but rather aids digestion.

The most nauseous physic may be given to children without trouble by previously letting them suck a peppermint lozenge, a piece of alum, or a bit of orange peel. Many people make the mistake of giving a sweet afterwards to take away the disagreeable taste; it is far better to destroy it in the first instance.

A good complexion never goes with a bad diet, so it is far better to seek the evil in one's food than to apply washes, salves, &c. to the skin. Strong coffee, new bread, highly-spiced soups, and hot drinks are all damaging to its beauty. If strong tea is drunk daily it will after a time give the skin almost the colour and look of leather. Tea that is made and drunk at once is not thus destructive, for the tannin in it has not then been dissolved. Coffee affects the skin less but the nerves more, and there is no doubt that a healthy nervous system is necessary to beauty.

Parents should see that their children do not eat the cheap sweets which are so plentiful in the toffee shops of large towns, and behind the counter of the "cutting" grocer. Adulterations of a baneful character are very frequently used to cheapen the production. Reliable sweet goods as a rule are sold by our various co-operative societies, and if children must have sweets, buy them the best.

**HOW MEDICINES ACT.**—Medicines act, when given internally, by being transformed in nature's human laboratory. In this breaking up into ultimate elements kinetic energy is evolved from the potential energy previously locked up in the drug. This released force acts upon the structures of the body, bringing about certain changes in vital operations. It is these changes which favourably or unfavourably influence morbid processes.

It is stated that for sleeplessness nothing is better than a cold water pad applied to the base of the brain. This simple hydropathic remedy is far better than drugs or narcotics.

The importance of an abundant supply of fresh air in our dwellings cannot be over-estimated, since the lack of ventilation, combined with overcrowding, brings on many serious complaints among the lower classes.

Fresh cold water is a powerful absorbent of gases. A bowl of water placed under the bed of the sick room and frequently changed is among the valuable aids in purifying the air. The room in which the City of London aldermen sit is purified by open vessels of water placed in different parts of the room. It can be easily inferred from this that water standing for any length of time in a close room is unfit for drinking. It has frequently been observed that restless and troubled sleep has been corrected easily by placing an open vessel of water near the head of the bed.

The best time for taking a wash bath is *just before going to bed*. "There is no practice," says Dr. Richardson, "more objectionable than to go to bed closely wrapped up in the dust and dirt that accumulate on the surface of the body during the day; nor is there anything I know of so conducive to sound sleep as a tepid douche just before getting into bed. I have many times known bad sleepers become the best of sleepers from the adoption of this simple rule."

The banana has a high recommendation as an article of food because of its nutritious character. One authority announces that one pound of this fruit has more nutriment than three pounds of meal or as many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is said to be in every sense superior to wheat bread. The natives of the West Indies and other tropical countries subsist largely upon them, and find them, as chemists do, a food containing a large amount and variety of nutriment. A friend of the writer's makes them a special and exclusive article of food when he has work requiring considerable and particular attention and accuracy at a time when a regular meal and other food would weaken the action of the mind. He finds that the banana in such case digests easily and makes no diminution of mental concentration, while, at the same time, the required sustenance of mind and body is obtained.

*Ancient Cure for a Cold.*

(ON RECORD SINCE 1450.)

Put your feet in hot water  
 As high as your thighs;  
 Wrappe your head up in flannelle  
 As low as your eyes;  
 Take a quart of rum'd gruelle  
 When in bed as a dose;  
 With a number four dippe  
 Well tallow your nose.

## “REFRESHERS.”

*“If wit be dead, then sense is far away indeed!”—VICTORIAN.*

Some cheap perfumes are not to be sniffed at.

The hair of a young lady in Leeds turned white in a single night; she fell into a flour barrel.

Brightest idea of the century—the electric light.

Employer: “Well, Patrick, which is the biggest fool, you or I?” “Faith, I couldn’t say, sor; but it’s not meself.”

“Don’t be angry, old fellow—it’s only my way.” “Well, I wish you’d emulate the babes in the wood.” “How?” “Lose your way. It’s no good.”

The mean man likes the magazine that tells woman how to dress on nothing a year and look well.

No, my son, you mustn’t expect to get up in the world in a minute. Nobody can walk half so fast going up hill as coming down.

Edison has patented 600 inventions, but he has to slap at the summer fly just as vainly as anybody else. Genius cannot do everything.

Will you love me when I’m old? “simpered gay Miss Oldgirl to her youthful intended “Why, my darling, I do,” responded he in mild surprise.

Wife: “It’s kind of you to put on my goloshes for me.” Kneeling husband, tugging away: It’s a—pleasure, my dear. Still I am glad that you are not a centipede.”

Sub-editor: “Here is an article favouring a simplified spelling of the English language” Editor: “Who wrote it?” Sub-editor: “A man named Smythe.”

A man showed a lawyer a five-shilling piece, and asked him if it was a good one. The lawyer said it was, and putting it into his pocket requested the inquirer to send round the other 1s. 8d., as his usual fee was 6s. 8d. for advice.

“Alas! we must part!” as the coat tails said when the tramcar passenger took his seat. “But we’ll meet again!” as the coat tails said when three fat women got aboard. “United we stand!” as the coat tails said for the rest of the ride.

“Man and wife are all one, are they?” said she. “Yes, what of it?” said he suspiciously. “Why, in that case,” said his wife, “I came home awfully tipsy last night and feel terribly ashamed of myself this morning.” He never said a word.

The late Lord Sherbrooke, on learning that the animosity of a female who threw a missile at an eminent statesman at Chester was denied, was heard to observe, “Oh, that takes the guilt off the gingerbread!”

A small boy went to see his grandmother. After looking eagerly round the handsomely-furnished room where she sat, he exclaimed inquiringly: “Oh, grandmamma, where is the miserable table papa says you keep?”

A Yankee thus winds up a notice to correspondents:—“In konklusion, fustly, we should sa to moste writers, ‘write often and publish seldum.’ Secondly, tu sum writers, ‘write seldum and publish seldumer.’”

FRAMING A “CHARACTER.”—From Scotland comes the story of a gentleman who had to dismiss his gardener for dishonesty. For the sake of the man’s wife and family, however, he gave him a “character,” framing it in this wise—“I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he has got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed.”

“What, old fellow, all alone! Travelling without your wife?” “Yes, dear boy! Double the pleasure and half the expense, don’t you see?”

By PROXY.—Codling (to his valet): “I say, Mawson.” Mawson: “Yes, sir.” Codling: “Go ova to the babbah’s and get shaved for me—aw.”

Bellows: “Now, if you were in my shoes what do you think you would do?” Breeze (examining them): “Well, I certainly think I should get another pair.

“What’s that fellow doing?” asked a lady, pointing to a man in one of Hogarth’s pictures, whose head, feet, and hands appeared to protrude from and be firmly clasped in a wooden embrace. “He’s only dabbling in stocks, madam,” was the reply.

We all know of the clergyman who gave out the lesson as being taken from the Colostle to the Episians. His feat has been paralleled by another victim to metaphasia, who alluded in similar circumstances to the “Dook of Beuteronomy.”

“I do not like the smell of whisky,” said the employer to the employé, on whose breath he detected a little of the aroma of the still. “Neither do I,” was the unexpected reply; “wouldn’t it be splendid if we could get rid of the smell in some way so that our friends would not perceive it?”

Woman who has been looking over the blankets in a co-operative store: “Well I didn’t mean to buy. Am just looking for a friend.” Shopman, politely: “Don’t think you’ll find your friend among the blankets. We’ve looked ’em all through.”

“Never marry for wealth,” says an American authority on life, &c., “but remember that it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a Mansard roof and a silver-plated door-bell as one who has not anything but an auburn head and an amiable disposition.”

“Is it law you’re talking about! Look, now, when I was a sauder, I shot twenty men for the Queen, and she gave me a pinshun; but if I was only to shoot one stray fellow for divarsion, bedad, I’d be tried for murder! There’s law for yez.”

Wash a baby clean and dress him up pretty, and he will resist all your advances with superlative crossness, but let him eat gingerbread and play round the coal scuttle half-an-hour, and he will nestle his dear dirty face close up to your clean shrt front and collar, and be just the loveliest, cunningest little rascal in all the world.

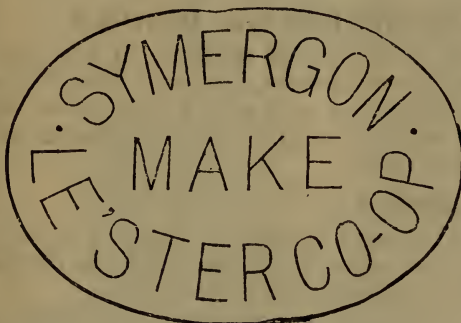
A young but ambitious M.P. of the last age, having long resolved upon attempting some speech which should astonish the House, at last rose solemnly up, and after three long ahems, spoke as follows:—“Mr. Speaker, have we laws or have we not laws? If we have laws and they are not observed, to what end were those laws made?” So saying, he sat down, his chest heaving high with conscious consequence; when another rose up and delivered his thoughts in these words:—“Mr. Speaker, did the hon. gentleman who spoke last speak to the purpose, or not to the purpose? If he did not speak to the purpose, to what purpose did he speak?” It is needless to describe the roar of laughter with which the House was instantly shaken, or to say the orator never spoke again in that place.

TRADES-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS—  
**Try the Symergon Hosiery.**

SHIRTS, PANTS, STOCKINGS, SOCKS, CARDIGANS,  
 LADIES' VESTS, &c., &c.

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**TRADE**

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**MARK.**

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**FULL TRADES UNION RATE OF WAGES PAID.**

Nett Profits Divided—Three-fourths to Custom, One-fourth to Labour.

Trade has doubled every four years up to 1889. It will nearly double in three years from that date. Established, 1876.

*Artistic : Printing.*

*Programmes, Tickets, &c.,*

FOR TEA PARTIES, CONCERTS, AND FESTIVALS.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY Limited, 92, Corporation-st., Manchester.

**LEEK SILK TWIST MANUFACTURING SOCIETY LIMITED,  
 PARK MILLS, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.**

Manufacturers of SEWING SILKS for Hand or Machine Use, BOOT-CLOSING TWIST,  
 TAILORS' BUTTON-HOLE TWIST, &c. BRAID, BINDINGS, BUTTONS,  
 and other Trimmings.

Stocks of the Society's Goods are kept at all Branches of the English and Scottish  
 Wholesale Societies.

Manchester Agent: **HENRY FURNISS, 36, Church Street, Manchester.**  
 Societies are requested to give our Goods a trial.

THE

# Co-operative Union Limited.

Offices: City Buildings, 69, Corporation Street, MANCHESTER.

## WHAT IS THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION?

It is an institution charged with the duty of keeping alive and diffusing a knowledge of the principles which form the life of the Co-operative movement, and giving to its active members, by advice and instruction—literary, legal, or commercial,—the help they may require, that they may be better able to discharge the important work they have to do.

## WHAT HAS IT DONE?

The greater part of the legal advantages enjoyed by Co-operators originated in the action of the Central Board of the Union, and the Central Committee which it succeeded. They may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The right to deal with the public instead of their own members only.
- (2) The incorporation of the Societies, by which they have acquired the right of holding in their own name lands or buildings and property generally, and of suing and being sued in their own names, instead of being driven to employ trustees.
- (3) The power to hold £200 instead of £100 by individual members of our Societies.
- (4) The limitation of the liability of members for the debts of the Society to the sum unpaid upon the shares standing to their credit.
- (5) The exemption of Societies from charge to income tax on the profits of their business, under the condition that the number of their shares shall not be limited.
- (6) The authorising one Registered Society to hold shares in its own corporate name to any amount in the capital of another Registered Society.
- (7) The extension of the power of members of Societies to bequeath shares by nomination in a book, without the formality of a will or the necessity of appointing executors, first from £30 to £50, and now to £100, by the Provident Nominations and Small Intestacies Act, 1883, which also makes this power apply to loans and deposits as well as to shares.
- (8) The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1871, which enables Societies to hold and deal with land freely.
- (9) The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1876, which consolidated into one Act the laws relating to these Societies, and, among many smaller advantages too numerous to be mentioned in detail, gave them the right of carrying on banking business whenever they offer to the depositors the security of transferable share capital.

The Union consists of Industrial and Provident Societies, Joint-Stock Companies, and other bodies corporate.

No Society is admitted into Union unless its management is of a representative character, nor unless it agree—

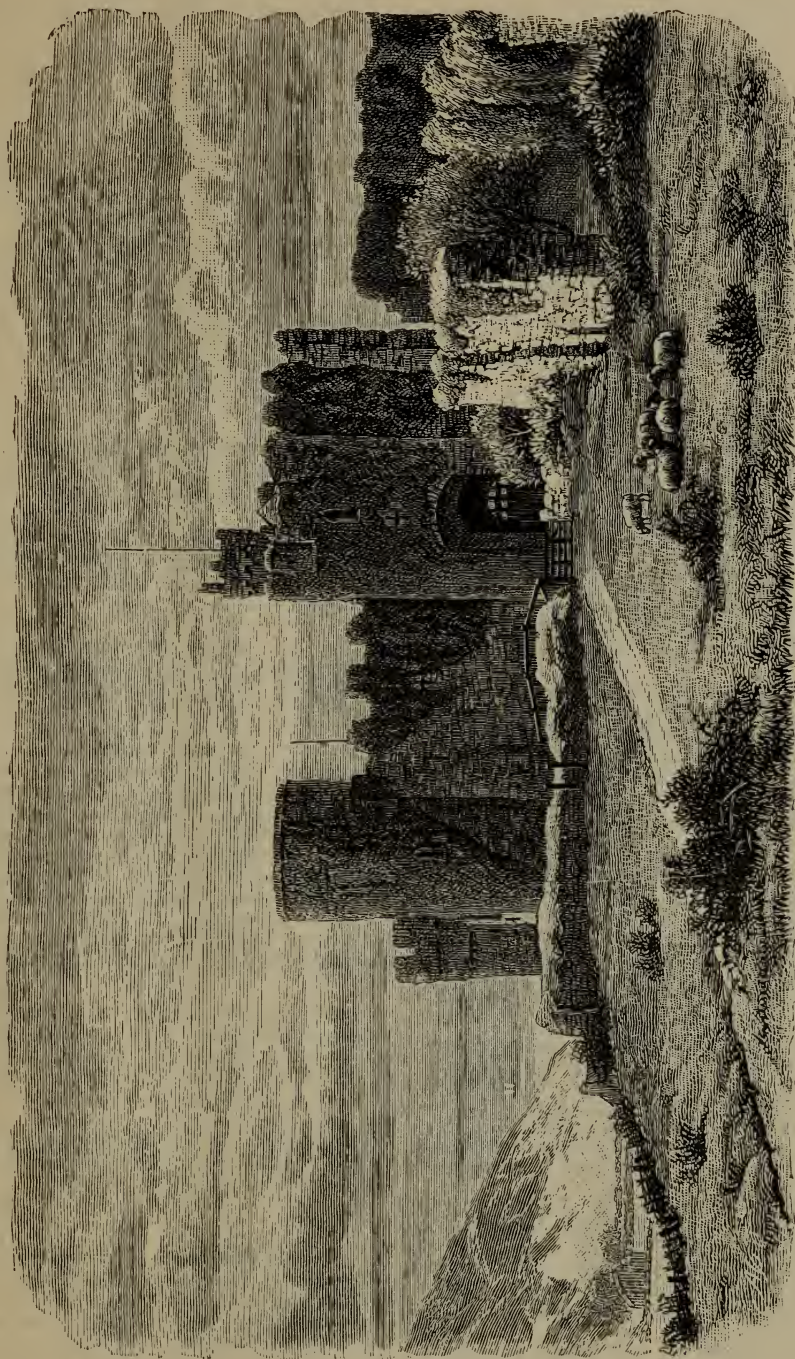
- (1) To accept the statement of principles in the rules of the Union as the rules by which it shall be guided in all its own business transactions.
- (2) To contribute to the fund called the Congress Fund the annual payment following:—
  - (a) If the number of members of any such Society, or of the employés of any such industrial partnership, is less than 500, then the sum of 2d. for each member.
  - (b) If the number of such members or employés exceed 500, then, at least the sum of 1,000d.

In estimating the number of members of a Society comprising other Societies, each such society is considered to be one member.

The subscription is considered due, 1d. in the first and 1d. in the third quarter of each year, but may be wholly paid in the first quarter.

The financial year commences on April 1st in each year, and ends on March 31st following.

N.B.—Secretaries forwarding Cheques on account of the Union are requested to make them payable to the Co-operative Union Limited; Money Orders to A. WHITEHEAD, Cashier.



MANORBEER CASTLE.

## USEFUL INFORMATION.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

Jan. 1.—Lists of Parliamentary and County Council Voters come into force for the year.

Land Tax, Income Tax, Duties on Inhabited Houses, Dog Licenses, Carriage Licenses, &c., due.

9—Latest day to pay fire insurance due Dec. 25.

31—Latest day for property owners to claim votes for election of Guardians.

Feb. 5—Overseers' lists of persons claiming to vote as owners or proxies in the election of Guardians to be kept open for inspection, without fee, from this date to the 10th.

27—Latest day to hear objections to claimants to vote in the election of Guardians.

Mar. 1—Auditors and Revising Assessors to be chosen for each Municipal Corporation.

6—Latest day for sending claims and objections relating to Local Board elections.

25—Quarter Day. School Board half-yearly accounts to be made up to this date.

Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed by Justices within 14 days.

28—Latest day for nominating Guardians.

31—Refreshment House Licenses expire.

April 4—Returns of assessed taxes made up.

6—Commencement of Financial Year.

9—Latest day to pay fire insurance due Mar. 25.

16—Local Board members and Boards of Guardians come into office.

Clerks of Peace and Town Clerks to send their precepts and copies of registers to the Overseers.

May 1—Election of Vestrymen and Auditors.

15.—Scotch Wine, Beer, and Tobacco Licenses expire.

31—Latest day for Friendly Societies to make returns for the preceding year to the Registrar.

June 20—Overseers to publish ownership portion of the register of County Voters, and a notice to send in claims on or before July 20; also that those who have not by that date paid their rates due previously to Jan. 5th will be disqualified.

July 20—Latest day for County Voters to claim.

Latest day for payment of Poor Rates due Jan.

5, so as to be retained on the Register of Voters.

25—Lodger Voters desirous of being retained on next Register for the same lodgings should send in their claims on or before this date.

Aug. 1—Borough and County Lists to be open for public inspection, and during the next 14 days.

5—Latest day for inspection of list of persons who have not paid poor rates due Jan. 5.

20—Latest day to give notices of Objections and Claims.

24—Overseers to deliver copies of all lists to Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks.

31—Overseers to make out Jury Lists.

Sep. 8—Latest day for inspection of Claims and Objections. Revision Courts held between this date and Oct. 12.

Oct. 20—Town Clerks to complete Burgess Rolls to come into operation for one year from Nov. 1.

24—Latest day for nominating Councillors.

Nov. 1—Election of Town Councillors. In the year when County Councillors are elected, their election and that of Borough Councillors to be conducted together.

Burgess Rolls come into operation for one year.

7—Quarterly Meetings of Borough and County Councils; Election of Chairmen and Aldermen.

Dec. 31—End of year for calculation of interest in Post-office Savings Banks.

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1893 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

April 16.—Total Eclipse, invisible at Greenwich, but visible in Southern Europe, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, nearly the whole of Africa, the whole of South America, the Central portions of the North and South Atlantic, and in the South Pacific.

Oct. 9.—Annual Eclipse, invisible at Greenwich, but visible in the North Pacific Ocean, Alaska, British Columbia, the Western part of the United States, Central America, West Indies, and nearly the whole of South America.

METEORIC SHOWERS.—These phenomena will be chiefly visible on the following days, the brightest displays being in April, August, and November:—Jan. 2 and 10, Feb. 6 and 28, April 17, May 16, June 14 and 18, July 15, 18, and 27, Aug. 1 and 5 to 11, Sept. 8 and 29, Oct. 21, Nov. 7 to 9, 11, 17, 26, and 29, and Dec. 6 to 12.

\* \*

## QUARTER DAYS.

ENGLISH—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; Christmas, Dec. 25.

SCOTCH—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whit-Sunday, May 21; Lammas, Aug. 1; Martinmas, Nov. 11. Removal Terms in Scotch Burghs, May 28, Nov. 28.

\* \*

## THE SEASONS.

Spring begins	Mar. 20	Autumn begins	Sep. 22
Summer "	June 21	Winter "	Dec. 21

\* \*

## HOLIDAYS.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND STAMP OFFICE.—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, Bank Holidays.

GENERAL BANK HOLIDAYS.—England and Ireland: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and following day, or if that be Sunday, then the bank is closed on Monday. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

\* \*

## CHIEF ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number, XIII. Epact, 12. Solar Cycle, 26. Dominical Letter, A. Roman Indiction, 6. Julian Period, 6606.

The Russian New Year (Greek Calendar) commences Jan. 6.

The year 1311 of the Mohammedan Era commences July 15, 1893. Ramadân (Turkish month of abstinence) commences March 19.

The year 5654, Jewish Era, begins Sept. 11, 1893.

\* \*

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage Licenses can be obtained in London at the Vicar-General's Office, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of applicant, and the license is delivered upon payment of fees varying from £1. 15s. to £2. 12s. 6d., according to the diocese.

POST-OFFICE INFORMATION.

INLAND POSTAGE.

In the United Kingdom, the Orkney, Shetland, Scilly, and Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

LETTERS, BOOKS, PARCELS, AND PATTERNS.

Weight		Letter Post.	Book Post.	Parcel Post.		Pattern Post.	
oz.	d.	oz.	d.	lbs.	s. d.	oz.	d.
1	1	1	1	1	0 3	4	1
2	1½	2	2	2	0 4½	6	1½
4	2	4	4	3	0 6	8	2
6	2½	6	6	4	0 7	Samples of Merchandise and Patterns not to exceed 8 oz. weight. Limit of size 12 in. x 8 x 4.	
8	3	8	8	5	0 9		
10	3½	10	10	6	0 10½		
12	4	12	12	7	1 0		
14	4½	14	14	8	1 1½		
16	5	16	16	9	1 3		
½d. & 2oz. additional				10	1 4		
				11	1 6		

Letters, Books, or Patterns posted unpaid will be charged with double postage; if insufficiently paid, double the deficiency will be charged.

No letter or book packet to exceed 18 inches in length, 9 in width, or 6 in depth.

EXPRESS DELIVERY.—Letters and Parcels may be handed in at Telegraph Offices for delivery by Messenger immediately. Fees, in advance.—Not exceeding 1lb., 3d. per mile; above 1lb., 1½d. additional for every lb. or part of lb.

REGISTRATION.—For all classes of postal packets (parcels included) the fee is 2d., in addition to postage. Compensation up to £25 may be obtained by paying the following fees:—2d., £5; 3d., £10; 4d., £15; 5d., £20; 6d., £25, subject to compliance with the Postal regulations. Compensation for loss of coin is limited to £2, whatever the amount.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, in five sizes, are sold at all Post-offices, from 2½d. to 3d. each.

NEWSPAPERS.

The postage of a registered newspaper is ½d. If posted unpaid or insufficiently paid, it is treated as an unpaid book packet. It must contain no enclosure except its own supplement.

WRAPPERS.—With a halfpenny stamp—1, ¾d.; 2, 1¼d.; 6, 3½d. With penny stamp—1, 1½d.; 2, 2½d.

POST CARDS.

These are of two qualities, and are sold at 3½d. and 3¾d. for 6; 6d. and 5½d. for 10; ¾d. singly, Reply Cards, double these rates.

Uncut Cards, containing 42 on a sheet, can be obtained on giving notice; sold only in quarter reams of 120, at £12. 6s. for stout cards and £11. 8s. for thin cards. Reply cards are not sold in sheets.

LETTER CARDS.

Letter Cards, impressed with a penny postage stamp, are sold in packets of 8 for 9d.; singly, 1¼d. Subject to all the regulations affecting letters.

BOOK POST.

Under this head are included books, periodicals, unregistered newspapers, printed matter, manuscript circulars, prints or photographs (when not on glass or any like substance), together with legitimate binding or mounting. The packet not to exceed 5lb. in weight, and must be open at the ends.

PARCEL POST.

Parcels, not exceeding 11lb. in weight, 3½ft. in length, or 6ft. in length and girth combined, are received at any Post-office in the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE.

LETTERS.—The postage of 2½d. per ½oz. is now applicable to all parts of the world.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c.—The postage of Newspapers, Books, Commercial Papers, and Patterns has been fixed uniformly at the rate of ½d. per 2oz., with a minimum of 2½d. for Commercial Papers and 1d. for Patterns.

POST CARDS.—Single, 1d. Inland Cards can be used if the additional postage be made up by stamps. Reply Cards, 2d. each.

PARCELS.—Limitation of size and weight is the same as inland parcels, with certain exceptions. Particulars at any post-office. Rural postmen are not permitted to take foreign and colonial parcels.

EMBOSSD ENVELOPES.

Envelopes for foreign letters, with an embossed postage stamp of the value of 2½d., are now sold at all post-offices. There are two sizes, in packets of 10 for 2/2½ and 2/3; singly, 2½d.

MONEY ORDERS.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Not exceeding £1, 2d.; £2, 3d.; £4, 4d.; £7, 5d.; £10, 6d.

Telegraph Orders—£1, 4d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 8d.; £7, 10d.; £10, 1s.; and an additional charge (minimum 9d.) for the telegram authorising payment.

FOREIGN.—Not exceeding £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s.

POSTAL ORDERS.

For any part of the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Newfoundland:—

1/- and 1/6 ..... ¾d.  
2/- 2/6 3/- 3/6 4/- 4/6 5/- 7/6 10/- 10/6 1d.  
15/- and 20/- ..... 1½d.

A new form of Postal Order is issued bearing the words “not negotiable,” to indicate that it is only to be used for direct remittance. The person to whom an Order is issued must fill in the name of the person to whom the amount is sent; and may insert the name of the office at which it is payable. Payment can be deferred for a period not exceeding ten days, by writing across the face of the order the words “payable after — days;” in such case the name of a Money Order Office at which the Order shall be paid must be inserted.

Postal Orders issued in India, Straits Settlement, Hong Kong, or Newfoundland are payable in this country, but Postal Orders issued in this country are not payable in those places.

TELEGRAMS.

The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, the Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Isles, is 6d. for 12 words, and ½d. per word over 12. The address of the receiver is charged for, but not of the sender if written on the back of telegram form.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Sums of not less than 1/- may be deposited at about 10,000 Post-offices in the Kingdom. Not more than £50 received in one year, nor must the total deposit exceed £200 inclusive of interest.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS & ANNUITIES.

STOCKS.—Investments can be made of not less than 1/-, nor more than £100 in one year, ending Dec. 31, or £300 in all.

ANNUITIES.—Immediate or deferred annuities, from £1 to £100, may be purchased on the lives of persons over 5 years of age.

# EXCISE DUTIES, STAMPS, &c.

HOUSE DUTY.		£	s.	d.
Inhabited houses, annual value £20 to £40 occupied as a farmhouse, public-house, coffee-house, shop, warehouse (in the £)		0	0	2
Do. from £40 to £60		0	0	4
Private houses, £20 to £40		0	0	3
" " £40 to £60		0	0	6
" " Over £60		0	0	9

INCOME TAX.		£	s.	d.
Under £150 per annum	Exempt.			
Under £400 (after deducting £120)		0	0	6
Over £400 (no deduction)		0	0	6

STAMP DUTIES.		£	s.	d.
AFFIDAVIT or STATUTORY DECLARATION		0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT under hand only		0	0	6
Do. for less than a year of a furnished house exceeding £25 rental		0	2	6
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5..		0	0	3
Not exc. £10.. 0 6	Not exc. £50..	0	2	6
" 20.. 0 1 0	" 100..	0	5	0
" 30.. 0 1 6	" 200..	0	10	0
" 40.. 0 2 0	" 500..	0	15	0
Exceeding £500		1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES		0	2	6
(Exempt if appren. by parish or charity.)				
ARMS, grant of		10	0	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP to solicitor—				
In England or Ireland		80	0	0
In Superior Courts, Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster & Durham		60	0	0

BANK NOTE, payable on demand—				
Not ex. £1... 0 0 5	Not ex. £20 ..	0	2	0
" 2... 0 0 10	" 30 ..	0	3	0
" 5... 0 0 1 3	" 50 ..	0	5	0
" 10... 0 0 1 9	" 100 ..	0	8	6

BANKERS' CHEQUES..		0	0	1
BILLS OF EXCHANGE & PROMISSORY NOTES—				
Not ex. £5... 0 0 1	Not ex. £50 ..	0	0	6
" 10... 0 0 2	" 75 ..	0	0	9
" 25... 0 0 3	" 100 ..	0	1	0
Every £100, or fractional part of £100.		0	1	0

BILL OF LADING.....		0	0	6
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## CERTIFICATE—

Of goods, &c., duly entered inwards ..		0	4	0
Of birth, marriage, or death.....		0	0	1
For registry of designs ..		5	0	0

CHARTER PARTY.....		0	0	6
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COPY or EXTRACT FROM A WILL or REGISTER of BIRTHS and DEATHS...		0	1	0
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DRAFT, or ORDER, or LETTER OF CREDIT for payment on demand.....		0	0	1
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## INSURANCE POLICIES (LIFE)—

Not ex. £10.. £0 0 1	Not ex. £25..	0	0	3
Not ex. £500, for every £50 or fraction		0	0	6

LEASE—	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 and 100 years.	Exceeding 100 years.	
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Not exceeding	£5....	0 0 6	£0 3 0	£0 6 0
	10....	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
	15....	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
	20....	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 1 4 0
	25....	0 2 6	0 15 0	0 1 10 0
	50....	0 5 0	0 1 10 0	0 3 0 0
	75....	0 7 6	0 2 5 0	0 4 10 0
	100....	0 10 0	0 3 0 0	0 6 0 0

For £500r fract.

over £100.. 0 5 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0

Agreement for Lease (35 yrs.) same as actual lease

LEGACY and SUCCESSION DUTY £20 and above:—				
Lineal issue or Lineal ancestor .....	1	per cent		
Brothers and sisters of the predecessor or their descendants .....	3	per cent		
Brothers and sisters of father or mother of predecessor, or their descendants .....	5	per cent		
Brothers and sisters of grandfather or grandmother of predecessor, or their descendants .....	6	per cent		
Any other person .....	10	per cent		
Legacy to husband or wife .....	Exempt.			

## LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES:—

On every £100 of capital to be raised..	£0	2	0
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Letter of Allotment of share .....	0	0	1
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PASSPORT .....	0	0	6
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## PATENT (LETTERS) for Invention—

(a) Up to sealing.

On application for provisional protectn.	1	0	0
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On filing complete specification.....	3	0	0
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Or do. with first application .....	4	0	0
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(b) Before end of 4 yrs. from date of patent.

On certificate of renewal .....	50	0	0
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(c) Before end of 7 yrs., or if granted after 1st Jan., 1884, before end of 8 yrs.

On certificate of renewal .....	100	0	0
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Or the following annual fees:—

Before the expiration of the			
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4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th year .....	10	0	0
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8th or 9th year .....	15	0	0
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10th, 11th, 12th, or 13th year .....	20	0	0
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RECEIPTS (£2 and upwards) .....	0	0	1
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Scrip Certificate or Scrip .....	0	0	1
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## VARIOUS LICENSES.

Appraisers and House Agents (annual)..	2	0	0
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Armorial Bearings (annual) Gt. Britain.	1	1	0
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If painted on any carriage .....	2	2	0
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Auctioneer (Annual) United Kingdom..	10	0	0
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Bankers (annual) .....	30	0	0
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Dogs of any kind (Great Britain) .....	0	7	6
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## Ecclesiastical Licenses—

To hold the office of Lecturer, &c....	0	10	0
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A building for Divine worship .....	0	10	0
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Game Licenses—Aug. 1 to July 31.....	3	0	0
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" Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 .....	2	0	0
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" Nov. 1 to July 31 .....	2	0	0
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Occasional (available for 14 days)	1	0	0
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Gamekeepers and Game Dealers (each)..	2	0	0
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Gun, License to carry (to expire July 31)	0	10	0
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Hawkers, per year .....	2	0	0
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Pedlars—Police License .....	0	5	0
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Medicines (Patent) dealers, &c. ....	0	5	0
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Passage Vessels, on board which 1 year	5	0	0
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liquors and tobacco are sold .. 1 day	1	0	0
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Pawnbrokers (United Kingdom) .....	7	10	0
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Publicans—Under £10 annual rental ..	4	10	0
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Under £15.. £6 0 0	Under £200 ..	30	0	0
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" 20.. 8 0 0	" 300 ..	35	0	0
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" 25.. 11 0 0	" 400 ..	40	0	0
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" 30.. 14 0 0	" 500 ..	45	0	0
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" 40.. 17 0 0	" 600 ..	50	0	0
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" 50.. 20 0 0	" 700 ..	55	0	0
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" 100.. 25 0 0	Over 700 ..	60	0	0
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## Refreshment Houses (England & Ireland)

under £30 rental .....	0	10	6
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Over £30 .....	1	1	0
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## Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry—

To be consumed on the premises (U.K.)	3	10	0
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Not consumed on the premises (Eng.)	1	5	0
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Sweets, Retailers of .....	1	5	0
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Tobacco and Snuff, Dealers in .....	0	5	3
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By the Queen's Special Authority

SPECIAL TRADE MARK



For Utility and Importance.

# "CALIFORNIAN,"

The Household Treasure Borax,

Specially prepared for Personal and Domestic Uses. Each Packet signed by the Discoverer, "ARTHUR ROBERTSON."

Marvellous Purifier—Water Softener—Dirt Expeller—Taint Remover—Food Preserver—and Arrester of Decay.

1d., 3d., 6d., & 1lb. Packets. Directions and Recipes with each

## BORAX EXTRACT OF SOAP.

"Perfection" of Soap Extract—Her Majesty's Patent for Utility.

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and 1 lb. Packets.

## BORAX DRY SOAP "IS THE BEST."

"The Queen's Patent for Excellence."

$\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and 1 lb. Packets.

## BORAX STARCH GLAZE

Imparts Enamel-like Gloss, and gives Permanent Stiffness and Brilliancy to Muslin, Lace, Linen Cuffs, Collars, Fronts, &c. Packets, 1d. & 3d.; Boxes, 6d. each. Full Directions.



REGISTERED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Patent Borax Preparations—"Make Linen White as Snow—Clothing Sweet as new-mown Hay"—Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, Supper things, and all Domestic Utensils Clean, Bright, Healthful, Beautiful.

## PATENT BORAX COMPANY,

WORKS: BIRMINGHAM.

Sold and recommended by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Balloon Street, Manchester.

# THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY Limited.

Registered Office, Bank, General Grocery, Provision, and Boot and Shoe Warehouses,  
**BALLOON STREET;**

Drapery, Woollens, and Ready-made Clothing Warehouses,  
**DANTZIC STREET;**

Furnishing Warehouse,  
**HOLGATE STREET, MANCHESTER.**

## BRANCHES:

**WATERLOO STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,**  
AND  
**LEMAN STREET, LONDON.**

## PURCHASING AND FORWARDING DEPOTS:

**LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, BRISTOL, LONGTON, and GOOLE (England).**

**CORK, LIMERICK, KILMALLOCK, WATERFORD, TRALEE, and**  
**ARMAGH (Ireland).**

**ROUEN & CALAIS (France). HAMBURG (Germany).**

**COPENHAGEN (Denmark). AARHUS (Jutland). NEW YORK (America).**

## SALE AND SAMPLE ROOMS:

**Leeds, Blackburn, Huddersfield, Nottingham, Birmingham, Northampton, and Cardiff.**

## SHIPPERS: OWNERS OF STEAMSHIPS

**"PIONEER," "UNITY," "PROGRESS," "FEDERATION," "EQUITY," & "LIBERTY."**

## PRODUCTIVE DEPARTMENTS:

**BISCUITS, SWEETS, JAM, AND**  
**SOAP WORKS:**

**CRUMPSALL, near MANCHESTER.**

**SOAP WORKS:**  
**DURHAM.**

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKS:**  
**LEICESTER and HECKMONDWIKE.**

**WOOLLEN CLOTH WORKS:**  
**BATLEY, YORKSHIRE.**

**READY-MADES FACTORY:**  
**LEEDS.**

**COCOA AND CHOCOLATE WORKS:**  
**LONDON.**

**CORN MILL:**  
**DUNSTON-ON-TYNE.**

A Federative Institution, composed of over 990 societies, comprising 817,271 members. Subscribed Capital 110,824 Shares of £5 each, or £554,120. Registered Societies and Companies only can become Shareholders, and must take up Three Shares for every Twenty Members. One Shilling per Share is required to be deposited on application; afterwards Interest and Dividend are placed to credit until paid up. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is allowed on Share Capital. The Net Profits, after this charge has been met, are divided on purchases.

The total Sales per annum are over £9,050,000; Butter Sales (Irish and Foreign), over 345,000 cwt.; and Tea and Coffee Sales, over £620,000.

*Ask at your Co-operative Stores for*

# BROOK & CO.'S

The best and most wholesome

**FAMILY BEVERAGE.**

## DANDELION

In Tins, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 9d. each.

Analysed by Otto Hehner, F.C.S.

Recommended by Dr. Hassall, M.D.

## COFFEE.

This Coffee possesses all the medicinal properties of the Dandelion Plant, being prepared from the pure unroasted root. It has three times the strength of ordinary coffee, and is comparatively much cheaper. It yields a stimulating and refreshing beverage, and is recommended in cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Debility, &c., it being of easy digestibility, perfectly wholesome, very nutritious, and possessed of tonic properties. It suits the weakest as well as the strongest digestion.

**CERTAIN CURE FOR HEADACHE.**

## BROOK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH SALT!

A simple and safe remedy for **Biliousness, Headache, Nervousness, Over-study, and Constipation**, being a high-class Effervescing Saline, pleasant, appetising, and reliable.

Sold by Co-operative Stores, in Tins at 4d. and 8d. each.

Wholesale—A. F. BROOK & Co., 112, Corporation-st., or Co-operative Wholesale, Manchester.

THE  
**RISING SUN**  
STOVE POLISH

THE  
**POPULAR BLACK LEAD.**  
Easiest, Quickest,  
Cheapest & Best  
*BLACK LEAD in the WORLD*

**RISIN'S SUN**  
-LIQUID-  
**METAL POLISH**  
BOTTLES 6.1/-2/6

Is quite as good for its purpose as the Stove Polish. It gives without labour a beautiful, soft, brilliant, and lasting polish (entirely free from Scratches) to all kinds of Metal Articles, from the most delicate Gold and Silver Jewelry, to Door Plates, Shop Window Brasses, Harness, Milk Cans, &c.

**MACK'S**  
DOUBLE-  
**STARCH**

Contains the very Best Starch, Borax, Gum, Wax, &c., as well as the STARCH GLOSS. Saves Time, Labour, and Uncertainty, as in it are combined, in their PROPER PROPORTIONS, ALL INGREDIENTS necessary to produce BEAUTIFUL, WHITE, GLOSSY LINEN.

Chancellor's Plate Powder

IN 3d.  
BOXES.

EASIEST, QUICKEST,  
CHEAPEST & BEST.

**SOLD BY ALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**

To be obtained from the Wholesale, at London, Manchester, Bristol, and Newcastle.

# CONVALESCENT HOMES FREE

TO NEEDY INVALIDS

BY REGULARLY USING

## STANLEY'S SELF-WASHER.

**NO RUBBING!**

*For further particulars see wrappers round Soap.*

TO BRIGHTEN EVERYTHING ABOUT THE HOUSE USE

STANLEY'S

# “Abbot”

CLEANS

PAINT.  
IVORY.  
FLOORS.  
TABLES.  
EARTHENWARE.

POLISHING

POLISHES

BRASS.  
COPPER.  
STEEL.  
TIN.  
GLASS, &c.

IS A SPLENDID  
KNIFE CLEANER!

MAKES HANDS  
WHITE AS SNOW!



# Soap

(PATENT).

TABLETS, 1d. BARS, 3d. *Samples, 3d. in Stamps.*

MANUFACTURED BY

## C. STANLEY & SON, WATH, ROTHERHAM.

# MR. T. BURT, M.P.,

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE,

WRITES—

“I and my family have used DR. WHITE’S KOMPO for more than nine years with the most satisfactory results. It is not only a first-class family medicine, but as a pure and healthy stimulant I consider it unequalled. When well sweetened with sugar it is very palatable and a capital substitute for tea or coffee. In travelling long distances in cold weather I have used it with great advantage; it gives a glow and genial warmth to the system of a much healthier and more enduring kind than anything else I have tried.”



## “KOMPO”

(REGISTERED).

Sold in Bottles at  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2/9$  each (the  $2/9$  bottle contains three times the quantity of a  $1/1\frac{1}{2}$  one).

SOLD BY ALL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

# "Cadbury's

"The Typical Cocoa of English  
Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."

*The Analyst.*

NO  
CHEMICALS  
USED

(As in the  
so-called  
Pure Foreign  
Cocoas.)

# BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER

NO EGGS

REQUIRED.

Supplies a Daily Luxury.

Dainties in Endless Variety.

The Choicest Dishes and Richest Custard.

